

COLLEGE PARK

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MARYLAND MAGAZINE

in
touch
with the
world

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COLLEGE



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GIVING PEACE A CHANCE

by Kate Gallagher

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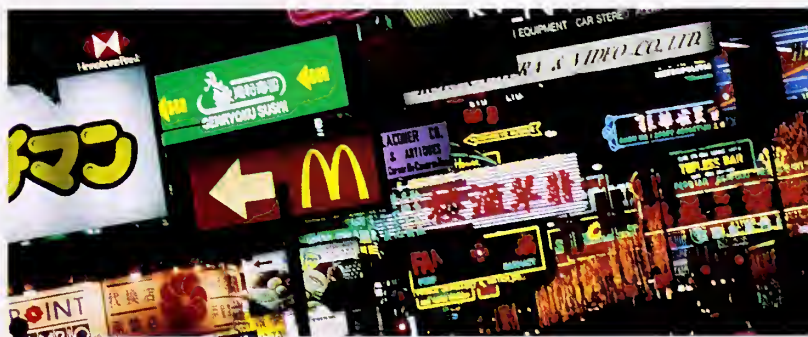
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Anil Gupta has spearheaded the globalization of the Maryland Business School's M.B.A. program. He finds China, the largest and fastest growing emerging market, a formidable force few can afford to ignore. Certainly not an M.B.A. student.

FIRST WORD



For every mention of “globalization” in the media, in symposia titles, in college course descriptions, there is a balancing instance of “tribalization,” the fierce identification of a group by its ethnicity, values, religion, hairstyle or music. As national boundaries shift and soften, other entities eagerly draw their bristling lines in the sand—the Islamic Jihad, the Christian Right, the Minute Men, the IRA. I attribute this phenomenon to natural law (Newton’s third law of motion, to be exact): For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction.

Communications technology, in particular, is hastening globalization. Information flows between continents; links and associations are made that defy geographic limitations. This is globalization in its best sense, where thinking is shared across cultures and the search is made for that ultimate—human—common ground.

The dark side of this coin: the homogenization of popular (and perhaps intellectual?) culture, the bullying presence of the English language on the World Wide Web, the gap in opportunity where the lack of electricity and phone lines denies access. And the stiffening posture of groups large and small that feel threatened by a loss of identity, control or context—groups whose tribalization is equally strengthened by access to electronic communications.

“Globalization” shares a universal skepticism with concepts like “multiculturalism” and “diversity.” They are vague, mostly untried concepts, ideals really, Platonic forms, bucking imperfect actualities. Bucking the weight, after all, of Western history and thought as it has been internalized and taught to most of us (wherefore the “Platonic” reference), bucking other world views as well. But we cannot turn our backs on these ideals; they gain strength with our every action (or reaction), and take shape without the need for definition.

The theme of this issue of *College Park*—“In Touch with the World”—looks at some of the international activities of faculty, students and alumni. In their brushes with China, Brazil and the Kyrgyz Republic are hints of what globalization might mean to future generations. There is definitely hope for positive outcomes where mutual respect and mutual interests come together. There is less information about what the reacting forces might produce—other than the headlines of the new century.

The University of Maryland is proof that a broadening perspective is not only inevitable, but valuable. An international focus permeates both the undergraduate curriculum and the scholarship and research of the graduate disciplines. Increasingly, partnerships and mutual agreements are made that enhance our understanding and knowledge of a world that must grow closer if we don’t want it to fall apart.

—Judith Bair, *Editor*



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Dear Friends and Colleagues

The summer of 1997 held, for me and for the university, a wealth of opportunity. I had the good fortune to be invited to two major international conferences on higher education, one in Seoul, Korea, and one in Hong Kong that was scheduled to coincide with the changeover from British to Chinese rule.

With Dean Richard Herman of the College of Computer, Mathematical and Physical Sciences, and Professor Chuan Liu of the physics department, I traveled first to Beijing, China, as a guest of the State Commission on Science and Technology. That group was interested in exploring opportunities for collaboration with the University of Maryland in several areas. The Chinese are well aware of our strength in technologically related disciplines, and the added benefit of our location near the nation's capital and the diplomatic community makes Maryland a very attractive resource for partnerships in education and research.

We signed an agreement with the Ministry of Water Resources—at a very formal ceremony and banquet—to train 100 middle managers in the water industry at Maryland during the next academic year. We are executing a similar arrangement for government officials from the province of Anhui, and exploring joint agreements in the Department of Computer Science. China is an ideal market for this kind of exchange. They are building their economy so rapidly, and it is so technology-based, that they are experiencing a severe workforce problem. Only about 10 percent of Chinese high school graduates go on to college, compared to 50–60 percent in the United States. Although perhaps 30–40 percent of Chinese students are qualified for university training, the facilities just aren't available. It opens the possibility that higher education institutions in the United States and elsewhere

can provide a service by using satellite and telecommunications to offer courses to a large ready market.

Maryland is a founding member of a consortium called the National Technological University, some 40 U.S. institutions that offer distance learning via satellite, compressed video and the Internet. Until recently, the courses were offered only in the United States, mainly through downloading to companies, but they are now being offered to the Pacific Rim and soon will be available throughout Latin America. You can think of the National Technological University as becoming the first global virtual university. At present only master's degrees in certain technological areas—electrical engineering, information management, computer science—are offered, but there is great potential to offer undergraduate education to developing countries around the world.

At both of the education conferences, distance learning, the impact of technology on education and communication, and the shape of the university of the future were hotly debated. There will be a premium on college degrees in the 21st century, and an increased emphasis on lifelong learning. While there can be no substitute for the traditional campus-based culture of an academic community, the fact remains that universities are very expensive to maintain. Distance learning is cheap, and it can be delivered to remote and underdeveloped areas efficiently.

There is a reverence for education—and reverence is the only word—throughout Asia. Being a member of a faculty or having a university degree is considered special. The competition is keen, based strictly on ability, and education is heavily subsidized. The concept of tuition is still new in these countries, although many are now starting to charge modest fees. But the United States is recognized, everywhere you go, as having the best system of higher education in the world. The American degree is highly prized, and competition for fellowships and assistantships to Maryland by Asians is intense.

A sidebar to our stay in Beijing: On the 29th of June, our party decided that we must visit Tiananmen Square. It was the eve of the beginning of the two-day holiday called in honor of the Hong Kong liberation. There wasn't a taxi to be



The Chinese saw the return of Hong Kong as an overdue restoration of national honor.

found, let alone one willing to get close to the square, where one million Chinese had already begun celebrating. We rounded up three bicycle rickshaws and plunged into the crowd. It was an unforgettable experience to be in that throng. There was a sense of grass roots euphoria that I don't

continued on next page

think was ever fully reported or appreciated in the Western press. The Chinese saw the return of Hong Kong as a restoration of honor. It was a 100-year blemish on their national pride that was finally removed.

The next day we flew to Hong Kong and watched the actual transfer ceremony from a video link at the conference we attended. The mood was completely different, starker by comparison to what we had experienced in Beijing. It was genuine, but much more restrained. I don't know how many other people had the opportunity to experience first-hand both reactions, but

it was a study in contrasts that I felt privileged to witness.

Hong Kong is so important to China. Roughly 40 percent of the country's foreign investments are in Hong Kong, so it is considered a crucial economic engine. The Chinese are concerned about the sharp difference between living standards and personal freedoms that exist between the mainland and Hong Kong; they are acutely aware of the challenge they face. The rapid advancement of China will alleviate some of the tension, I think. Beijing has made amazing strides since I first visited there in 1981. The development of the city is almost

mind-boggling—I don't believe there is another city that has come so far so quickly. There are first-class restaurants, hotels, department stores that just did not exist 15 years ago.

Asia is going to be a dominant player in the geopolitics of the 21st century. China, Korea, Taiwan, Thailand, are all emerging as strong economic forces in the area. In many ways, they are going to replace or at least rival Europe for our attention. It seems very important to me to elevate our involvement there. By tradition, we know a lot about Europe, and too little about Asia. This is our opportunity

to position ourselves well in the future.

We are doing a variety of things to expand our role and visibility internationally, from developing alumni chapters in places like Taiwan, Korea, Japan and Thailand, to establishing exchange and cooperative programs. A recent initiative, the Institute for Global Chinese Affairs, headed by former ambassador Jim Lilley, will create endowed professorships and chairs in Asian history, languages, business and art. This effort is part of our comprehensive fund-raising campaign, *Bold Vision•Bright Future*, which was launched on October 24th to advance the University of Maryland on every front.

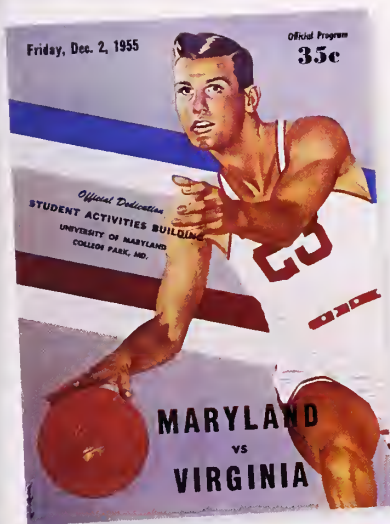
The strength in relation to Asian studies has for too long been centered on the West Coast. We cannot afford to cede Asia to those institutions. The business and diplomatic communities in the eastern United States require an expertise in Asian economics and politics in this region. Because of the base of strength we have developed, and because of our reputation, the University of Maryland has the opportunity to be that resource and to solidify an important competitive position. This summer's activities were a crucial step in the process of understanding and enhancing our relationships in Asia.

—William E. Kirwan, *President*

What do student
scholarships, library
books and laboratory
equipment have in
common?
**YOU
MAKE
THEM
POSSIBLE!**

THANK YOU! If you are one of the 13,800 alumni and parents who helped make this year's Annual Fund Campaign its most successful ever, we thank you. These contributions, which total more than \$690,000, are already having a positive impact on every college, school and program across the university. This level of support helps to ensure the superior quality of a University of Maryland education and the continued value of a degree from this institution. If you haven't done so already, please join this group of enthusiastic supporters by making your own gift. To become an Annual Fund Campaign supporter, please call Kathleen Pisch at (301) 405-7765. We'd like to thank you too!

MAILBOX



MEMORIES OF COLE

Your Summer 1997 issue invited most vivid memories of Cole Field House.

It was something of a shock to see what I think of as the *new* Cole Field House referred to as "faded" and a "grand old building." As a friend of mine from Florida is wont to say, "Tempus sho' does fugit."

While I have been to a number of events there, certainly the one that is most vivid in my memory is the graduation there of my son, Class of '77.

Charles D. Mears '45, A&S, Chevy Chase, Md.

I have many memories about Cole, but perhaps the most vivid are the great victories I witnessed in person, including the 23-point victory over the Tarheels when Herman Veal shut down Michael Jordan in the second half.

Also, the [Jan. 26-27, 1985] weekend when the Terps beat Villanova and Notre Dame stands out. It stands out not only because

The fanfare at Cole Field House began on Dec. 2, 1955.

the Terps won both games convincingly but because of two incidents that occurred, one each day.

The first took place during the Notre Dame game, and the second, during the pregame shoot-around for the Villanova game.

At the time, Notre Dame had a center named Tim Kempton, who wasn't very good, although somehow he wound up in the NBA. He was having a terrible game and the fans started chanting "Kemppttonnn" each time he had the ball. He either missed the shot, lost the ball, etc. He was clearly rattled by the chanting. When the second half started, it got so bad that he actually asked to be taken out of the game. Upon getting to the bench, he bowed to the fans and gestured to us that he had enough and that we had psyched him out.

During the early '80s the Athletic Director's office had several female interns. One was particularly attractive. She often received cheers from the male fans as she walked by. As she walked from the baseline and turned toward the bench area, myself and about 100 guys started cheering. The Villanova players turned to see what we were cheering about. When they saw the intern walking down the sideline, they dropped their basketballs and started cheering and clapping also!

I guess the Terps won because the Villanova players were constantly being distracted or were always trying to find her on the sideline.
Ken Katz '85, ENGR

The year: 1971. The place: sweaty Cole Field House. The event: the much-anticipated rematch of an earlier brawl, disguised as a basketball game, between South Carolina and Maryland, which the Terps lost on the Gamecocks' home floor. The game ended on an ugly note with players and coaches, including Lefty Driesell himself, involved in fisticuffs at halfcourt.

South Carolina had developed quite a reputation under Frank Maguire as a bunch of New York City basketball thugs who brought their physical style of play south with them. However, they also had

some formidable skills, gaining a high national ranking in the process.

The atmosphere at Cole for the rematch was electric to say the least. The strategy employed by Lefty was to stall to stay in the game with the far superior Gamecocks. The score at halftime was 4-3 in favor of the Terps, and all I remember was a lot of dribbling by point guard Howard White. The tempo picked up considerably in the second half, as did the scoring.

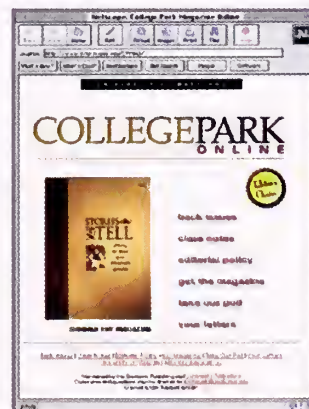
It was a seesaw game, but with the Terps down 30-29 with just a few seconds remaining, an errant South Carolina inbound pass was picked off and ended up in the hands of Jim O'Brien, a gangly redhead affectionately nicknamed "Clown," at the top of the key. In one motion, O'Brien caught the ball, aimed and released a perfectly arched

College Park Is Just a Click Away

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Starting with the Summer 1997 issue, you can peruse feature stories, sample department stories, catch up with former classmates and more.

Respond to the current poll (we'll publish your views at our Web site and, perhaps, in the print magazine, too). And be sure to click on the "Editor's Choice." As always—whether by e-mail or snail mail—we welcome your feedback.



jump shot over the outstretched arms of a Gamecock defender. The ball swished, hitting nothing but the bottom of the net, and Cole Field House turned into bedlam.

I'll never forget the excitement and pride that game generated in me. I was only 14 years old, but I too was swept away in the hysteria. My view was perfect as I sat right under

Cartwright generating a March-madness atmosphere for every game, and the ovation and "Hail to the Chief" when Lefty walked on the floor are particularly vivid memories.

But my favorite recollection of Cole is the final home game for Len Elmore and Tom McMillen. We took the UVA team to the vet and had them fixed—beat them by some-

school (except for that no-name school in Chapel Hill) is where the students are allowed to sit for home basketball games—courtside.

I'm afraid that a new arena with a cost of \$80 million would cause the university to sell those "valuable" courtside seats to paying fans. But the students are what make ACC basketball special. If the univer-

the student section that always gives college basketball its special feel.

Memories: defeating No. 1 ranked UCLA in the early '80s; beating No. 1 UNC in 1995; the lady Terps playing UVA in a No. 1 vs. No. 2 matchup; my sister's graduation in 1980, when the whole floor was covered with graduates.

Sander Zaben '85, CMPS



the winning basket. But the thing I'll always remember was how the Terps conducted themselves that day. Opting not to stoop to the same bullying level as South Carolina, the Terps beat the physical and talented Gamecocks fair and square, and for a day at least, they, as well as I, were on top of the world!

*Chuck Kuhn '79, JOUR
Middletown, Conn.*

Excitement and noise! That's what I remember about Cole. Jim O'Brien's heroics in the incredible "stallball" victory over South Carolina (when they were in the ACC), the freshmen basketball team (remember freshmen teams?) with Tom McMillen and Mark

thing like 40 points. The noise level inside Cole reached the threshold of pain long before the game started. During the game, record levels were set on the Richter scale. That was a great team and a great time for college hoops—NC State (with David Thompson) and UCLA (with Bill Walton) had pretty good teams too. Any of last year's NCAA Final Four teams would have been lucky to finish third in the ACC then!

Doug Peterson '71, BMGT

NEW SPACE, OLD FEELING

One feature I would like to see in the new arena is courtside student sections. One common component of every ACC [Atlantic Coast Conference]

sity changes the student seating policy, we might as well consider ourselves a Big East school (basketball only, of course), where students are away from the action and games are marketed only for TV.

*Todd M. Schoenberger '93, BSOS
Bethesda, Md.*

Keep the fans *close* to the floor. If you've ever been to Penn State's new arena, you'll know what I'm talking about. It's very nice but very *sterile*. The fans are not close to the action, and you don't feel a part of the game.

Obviously, things to include would be a TV screen and air conditioning.

Be sure to allow the students to have good seats. It's

It's alley-oop, then celebrate as the Terps beat the South Carolina Gamecocks, 31-30, in the final seconds at Cole in 1971.

Probably the feature I would like to see most—beyond the obvious one of providing a good vantage point for all spectators—is that it be a multi-purpose facility so that the building will get frequent use.

The single event that I remember most was in 1964 or 1965 watching a high school player by the name of Lew Alcindor lead his unbeaten Power Memorial team against DeMatha. DeMatha was victorious in the game and it certainly brought to new heights the quality of the

high school matchup.

Two other memories were watching a monster game by Bill Bradley in the NCAA Quarter Finals (somewhere between 40 and 60 points), and taking final exams using lap boards while sitting in the field house—it actually was a decent experience—certainly gave one a wide-open feeling. *Gerry Schechter '69*

Feature of new arena:

1. Most importantly, the arena must be on campus.
2. Ring the court with a special student section. These court level seats are not particularly good seats anyway. You may as well give them to the students. Ten to 15 rows of students surrounding the court would be very intimidating for the opponent. The current configuration at Cole where the students only have court level seats behind the baskets and most of the student seats are in prime location does not seem to optimize intimidation nor revenue. The remainder of the student seats could be placed strategically as well.
3. Please keep the number of student seats at its current level of 4,500 or more if possible.
4. A collegiate atmosphere is important. You don't want to have the

dreadfully dull situation that Georgetown has playing in US Air Arena. Make a special section for the band that takes acoustics into account.

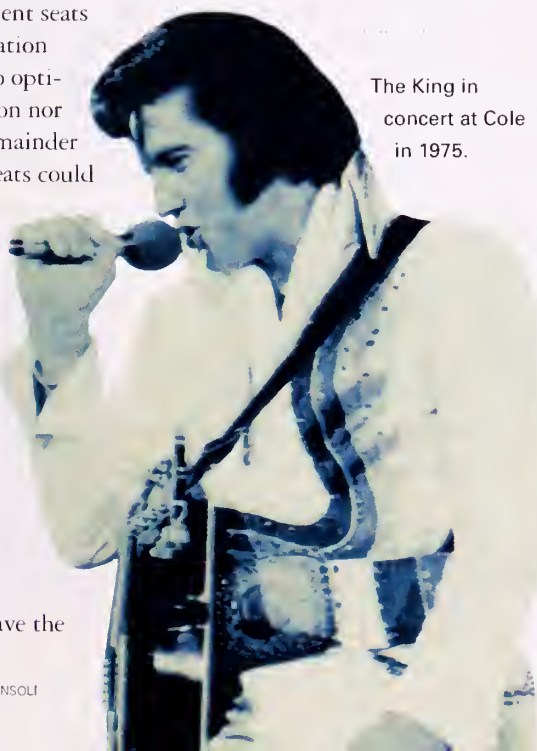
5. A huge turtle tank would of course be both an inspiration and a tourist attraction. It would have be large enough to accommodate swimming sea turtles as well as the land- and sea-loving terrapins.

Andrew Newman

The most important feature for any arena—excellent sight lines from all seats. While corporate boxes seem inevitable in a modern facility, don't lose sight that this is for the students as well. Of course, don't forget about the parking situation ... The greatest part of the Cole experience is the fan enthusiasm—something that must be preserved by keeping fans close to the floor action.

Thomas Greco '79, BSOS

The King in concert at Cole in 1975.



I would like to see the same feature Cole now has, and that's the street level entrance. When you walk in you are hit with the magnificent view of the basketball floor down below.

Dave Keefer '78, BSOS

The new arena needs to keep the fans (especially the students) close to the action. Cole can be a loud arena because of that. Keep the fans involved, and not just those who shell out the money for courtside seats.

As for a favorite memory, I go back to the win over No. 1 North Carolina in 1995. I was sitting (yeah, right, I was standing) behind a basket and could barely see. But what I saw was amazing. Cole was rocking: the Terps recovered from a large early deficit and the place was a madhouse. They had to open the back doors in February to cool the place down. The new arena can't lose that feeling, or else there's no point in building it. People come for moments like those.

Jon Solomon

JUST SAY 'NO'

I am not in favor of a new arena for the basketball teams. I am a firm believer that the university should spend its money building academic programs like an Arab Studies or Middle-Eastern Studies Program (to equal the Jewish Studies program). Cole is just fine. It is about time the university picked its academic programs over the sports program.

Regan Jones '97, BSOS

A MAP OF ANOTHER NAME

Joe Sugarman, in his article "Stories to Tell," calls the 1794 map by Dennis Griffith the largest map in the Marylandia collection. I am wondering how he missed the much larger Sides map, commissioned by Charles Benedict Calvert in the 1850s, which is framed and hanging on the wall in the Maryland Room.

This map was given by a Calvert descendant to the Riversdale Historical Society, who gave it to the Marylandia Collection.

Ann Wass, Riverdale, Md.

Ed Note: Marylandia curator Douglas McElrath says the Sides is a one-of-kind surveyor's plat, whereas the Griffith was printed and distributed as are maps today.



CORRECTION

Christine Schmidt '75, EDUC, '85 M.Ed., pointed out that the women's varsity softball team captured the co-championship in its *third* season as an ACC team. She should know, her daughter, Heather, ENGR '95, played on the team during its first ACC season and her final year.

Letters do not necessarily reflect the viewpoints or policies of the magazine staff or university administration.



Frailty, Thy Name's not Woman

Shakespeare's Richard III is a bad guy. He kills children and accuses innocent women of witchcraft. He's the Devil in a doublet. Traditionally, he's the man we love to hate. But Jane Donawerth's innovative class

"Shakespeare in the Context of Renaissance Women," which examines four of the Bard's plays against a backdrop of feminist essays, writings from early modern women and historical research of Renaissance women's culture, casts

orous, taking advantage of female stereotypes for his own benefit.

Richard aside, was Shakespeare a male chauvinist? No, says Donawerth, who sees him as "a man influenced by his own times... but yes,

there is a gender bias." To illustrate her point she offers the ending of *As You Like It*, in which plucky heroine Rosalind reunites with her long-estranged father, the duke, only to have him offer his land and title to her unremarkable fiancé instead of his bright, courageous daughter. "It's a misogynist ending, but perfectly in keeping with the time," Donawerth says. "Women could not inherit property."

Her class has been termed a "feminist classroom" for reasons beyond the women-in-history lessons and the essays by feminist writers like Kate Miller and Adrienne Rich. Donawerth, one of the Center for Teaching Excellence's 1997-98 Lilly fellows, favors student authority over the conventional hierarchy of lecturer and class. Her students

present the course materials themselves during panel discussions, design their own research projects, and integrate their personal experiences into their classwork and term papers. "I give them real work to do," she says, "not just work they already know the answer to." She is currently devising more experimental class formats, striving toward a collaborative, cooperative classroom environment in which students are comfortable expressing their own opinions and contradicting those of the professor's.

That means in Donawerth's class, you're not automatically programmed to hate someone like Richard III. Maybe you like the unscrupulous type. —BM

LEARNING, LATIN AMERICAN STYLE

Maryland students no longer need a passport to catch Latin American fever. This fall, the new Latin American Studies Certificate opens up a new world of knowledge for those in search of higher education about our southern neighbors.

The multidisciplinary certificate concentrates on the history, culture, language, literature, art, politics and science of the Latin American-Caribbean region, combining classes from various academic departments.

"Students will have a basic and profound knowledge of Latin America," says Phyllis Peres, associate professor in the Spanish and Portuguese department and advisor for the certificate program. "After the initial courses, they will have a working vocabulary and a knowledge of issues." As a result students will become more internationally conscious, and their prospects for graduate school and careers in international business and government should increase.



Jane Donawerth brings Shakespeare's women out of the shadows.

characters like Richard in an entirely new light.

"One of my students said, 'Once you concentrate on the women in a Shakespeare course, you see an entirely different Shakespeare,'" remarks Donawerth, a professor of English and an affiliate faculty member of the women's studies program. "For example, most criticism concentrates on Richard III's character and depicts him as a very attractive villain. When we read some of the materials on women's politics, status and rights in the 15th or 16th century, we then see Richard III in that context." Richard loses his allure and becomes more malicious than glam-

—BM

A World of Differences Finds a Place at Maryland

Maryland has one of the most diverse international student populations in the United States, according to *Open Doors*, an annual census report of colleges and universities in the United States. International students at the University of Maryland in 1996 came from 133 different countries and made up 7.9 percent of the total student population. Here's a breakdown of where those students came from:

Region	Number of Students (1996)	Percentage Change (from 1995)
Asia/Oceania	1,732	+7.4
Africa	209	+20.8
Americas	322	+11.8
Near and Middle East	150	-5.7
Europe	412	+4.6
Total	2,825	+7.5

THREE PROFESSORS EARN A DISTINGUISHED HONOR

This fall, three Maryland professors are the newest members of an elite circle.

Jan V. Sengers of the Institute for Physical Science and Technology and the chemical engineering department, C. Sue Carter of the biology department, and Richard Webb of the physics department (pictured, from the top, at right) have been named Distinguished University Professors by President William E. Kirwan.

The Distinguished University Professor program was created in 1980 and is the highest honor the university bestows upon a faculty member. Those selected receive, among other things, an official change to their titles and membership in a special consulting group for the president. Twenty-five professors,

including the new appointees, hold this distinction in acknowledgement of their recognition both nationally and internationally as the best in their fields of study.

Sengers holds an honorary doctorate from the Technical University of Delft and has been recognized as a Fellow of the American Physical Society and the American Association for the Advancement of Science. His achievements include theoretical and experimental advancements in thermodynamic and transport properties of fluids and the development of new theories on molecule behavior.

Also no stranger to awards and accolades, Carter is a leading researcher in the study of

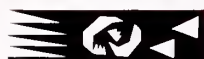
mammalian reproductive behavior. Her exploration of the hormonal basis of animal reproductive behavior has

earned her a Research Scientist Award from the National Institute of Mental Health as an outstanding senior investigator.

Webb, who came to the university in 1993 as the Alfred L. Ward Professor in Semiconductor Physics, is renowned among condensed matter experimentalists in the United States. He received the Oliver E. Buckley Prize in Condensed Matter Physics in 1992 and was elected to membership in the

National Academy of Sciences in 1996. He also holds three IBM Outstanding Technical Achievement Awards. —BM





Furthering Sadat's Legacy of Peace

Internationally known social scientist Shibley Telhami believes that seeds planted 20 years ago by Anwar Sadat give hope.

Perhaps in no other region of the world has the decades-long struggle for lasting peace seemed so elusive as it has in the Middle East. But Shibley Telhami, the newly appointed holder of the Anwar Sadat Chair for Population, Development and Peace, sees signs of promise that can be traced to the late Egyptian president's decision to go to Jerusalem 20 years ago.

"Ultimately, I think it will be judged by history as a remarkable, brilliant and successful psychological breakthrough that shattered barriers and created an environment of possibility," says Telhami, a Middle East scholar who was born and raised in Israel by his Christian Arab parents.



Shibley Telhami holds the Anwar Sadat Chair for Population, Development and Peace.

Prior to joining the university this fall, Telhami was director of Cornell University's Near Eastern Studies Program and a visiting fellow at the Woodrow Wilson Center and Brookings Institution.

He came to the United States in 1970 to study mathematics at CUNY's Queens College, later adding a master's degree in philosophy from Berkeley. But a quest for relevance drew Telhami to pursue a doctorate in political science at Berkeley. "Coming from the place I came from, you had to be captured by politics,"

he says. "It really disrupts your life in more ways than one."

In addition to his appointment in the Department of Government and Politics, Telhami will continue as a nonresident fellow at Brookings. A frequent contributor to the *New York Times*, the *Washington Post* and the *Los Angeles Times*, the social scientist says he enjoys such forums as a way of translating his own scholarly findings and opinions into information that is available for the general public.

The university's proximity to foreign policy makers was one of the position's attractions, says Telhami. In one week's time, for example, he met individually with the Jordanian and Palestinian ambassadors.

Telhami acknowledges the delicate balancing act necessary in the Middle East, but believes the 1993 Oslo Accords provided one key element: mutual recognition between the Israelis and the Palestinians that the other exists, largely the result of informal negotiations. Telhami witnessed this firsthand. As part of a study group from the American Academy of Arts and Sciences, he participated in meetings that brought the two factions together in parallel sessions to the Oslo Accords.

Now Telhami is looking forward to strengthening the university's role as a leader in the study of what he describes as the fascinating arena of Middle East politics and social science: an arena that is applicable to dealing with conflict resolution throughout the world.

"We do a disservice to our students if we train them only in regional ways, because they would have a time getting jobs, frankly," says Telhami, who will draw upon the university's ties to the public policy community and its strengths in psychology, economics, sociology and political science.

The Sadat Chair, endowed with \$1.5 million, is based in the Center for International Development and Conflict Management.

"There is no way you can have a comprehensive peace in the Middle East without resolving the Arab-Israeli conflict," says Telhami. "Certainly, Sadat took the very first step in that direction and, in some ways, has changed Middle East history by doing it." —DB



CASTING A WORLD-WIDE NET ON DIVERSITY

Two positions were open recently in the Office of Multi-Ethnic Student Education, and all of the six applicants who interviewed for the jobs—one of whom lived in China—cited the Diversity Web as a reason for coming to Maryland.

The applicants saw Diversity Web, a new site posted by the university on diversity issues, “as tangible proof that Maryland had a commitment to diversity,” says Gladys Brown, director of the Office of Human Relations.

Made possible by a \$1 million grant from the Ford Foundation, Diversity Web opened October 1996 as a “diversity research hub for higher education in the United States,” says Brown.

The Web site was created by Brown, along with Lida Larsen and David Henry of the university’s Academic Information Technology Services, in partnership with the Association of American Colleges and Universities. It contains lists of diversity goals and projects of 300 colleges and universities around the country, a Leader’s Guide to the best diversity practices, and workrooms where diversity scholars

can chat with each other and share documents.

Diversity Web “is organized with an eye toward how an institution promotes institutional change in a way that supports campus groups and institutional missions, priorities and goals,” says Brown.

Augmenting the site is Diversity Newsroom (<http://www.inform.umd.edu/diversity/news>). Designed for the media, the newsroom contains the latest information on diversity-related topics, from faculty hiring to new research. A third site, the Diversity Database (<http://www.inform.umd.edu/diversity>), contains the university’s definition of diversity and lists diversity projects on campus. It is a national model for campuses interested in providing diversity resources.

The Diversity Database was a major factor in the grant award. “Ford was concerned that there was no one place where the typical diversity scholar could go to receive information,” says Brown. The University of Maryland was a logical choice to develop such a site because its Diversity Database is ranked as one of the best in the nation by both Magellan and Yahoo Web browsers. —CS



to the point

For the first time in 20 years, violence is making headlines because it’s not making headlines—at least not as often as we’ve come to expect. Charles Wellford, professor of criminology and recently appointed chair of a National Academy of Sciences panel on law and justice issues, had several insights into this very welcome phenomenon.

CP asked: What is causing the dramatic drop in violent crime across the country?

CW: Demographically, some of the decrease can be attributed to a reduction in the number of 16-to-30-year-olds in the population—the age group most responsible for violent crimes. That, unfortunately, is a temporary dip. More hopefully, we believe that the stabilization of the crack cocaine distribution system and the decrease in cocaine use have leveled off gang-style and random violence. Changes in police operations in several key cities, where police are targeting hot spots and enforcing a zero-tolerance policy, seem to be having a measurable influence, as well. And communities are becoming much less accepting of violent behavior in their neighborhoods. People are fed up with crime, of having their young people killed, and are taking active stands against violence. Especially in our most troubled neighborhoods, community attitude has a profound effect on the level of violence.



It's About Time

"I've got too much time on my hands/ And it's ticking away with my sanity..." —Styx, "Too Much Time on My Hands"

You probably don't have much sympathy for this song, but according to the book *Time For Life*, co-authored by John Robinson, professor of sociology at the University of Maryland, maybe you too should be humming this tune.

That's because you actually have more free time right now than Americans have ever had during the past 30 years: 40 hours of free time per week, to be exact, which is a five-hour increase from 1965.

That is the year Robinson began studying Americans' time-spending habits with surveys requiring participants to keep detailed, minute-by-minute diaries of their daily activities. "It seemed that there was very little information on this important topic," he says. "There's a lot of information about how people spend money, but none on how they spend time."

He has discovered several factors that contribute to the current surge in leisure time. For one thing, Americans are working less each week (women five fewer hours, men six) than they did in 1965. Fewer people are marrying and having children in this generation, and many are retiring at an earlier age. Women also spend less time doing housework.

So, how are Americans enjoying their extra minutes? They're most likely to be engrossed in the travails of the "ER"—15 of those 40 free hours are spent in front of the television set. According to Robinson, people choose to spend their leisure time watching TV instead of walking, drawing or reading, because their free time occurs in small segments: an hour here, a half-hour there. Television is an inexpensive, accessible method of killing time. "Once they start to watch, they're hooked into watching more," Robinson says.

So how does he spend his free time? "I usually listen to music, or go to the theater," he says. "Anything involving live entertainment, which gets lost in an age when people are watching so much TV." —BM

©Stygian Songs. Lyrics used by permission.

and i quote.....

"It will soon be unthinkable to leave home without a tiny GPS [Global Positioning System] receiver that, by comparing timing signals broadcast by satellites, can tell you where you are within a few feet anywhere on Earth."

—Physics Professor Robert L. Park, in the August 18–25, 1997 issue of *U.S. News & World Report*.



GET YOUR HOT JOBS HERE

For 1997 graduates of the University of Maryland who majored in computer science, engineering, accounting or business administration, this is a very good year.

These are the fields that appear to offer the most employment opportunities for recent graduates, according to Denise Howard, the Career Center's recruiting coordinator. The majority of employers who visited the university this past year to conduct interviews were from these particular professions, she says.

Every year a sizable number of Maryland students take advantage of this convenient method of job interviewing, but Howard stresses that it shouldn't be the only route traveled toward gainful employment. "Job seekers need a variety of strategies," she says, citing one example of a young woman who found on-campus interviewing so accessible she abandoned all

other methods of job searching. "She received three job offers," Howard says, "but none were what she particularly wanted."

Campus interviewing isn't the only amenity the Career Center offers Maryland students—there's also credential files, students' personal collections of recommendation letters for jobs and graduate school. Linda LeNoir, assistant director of the center's student support services, reports a 16 percent increase in 1997 credential files for employment purposes, and a decrease in grad school files. "We're accustomed to seeing more graduate school than employment files," LeNoir says.

Perhaps the anomaly occurred because the job market practically welcomed the class of '97 with open arms. "From a company standpoint, [the market] is very competitive," says LeNoir. "But from a graduate standpoint, it's great—there are lots of opportunities. The economy is doing so well." —BM

campus sightings



LINDA CLEMENT IS 1997'S OUTSTANDING WOMAN OF THE YEAR

The University of Maryland has come a long way, baby, since 1982. Along with its competitive admission standards and unique undergraduate programs, the university has one of the most ethnically and racially diverse student populations in the United States.

A key player in the university's transformation has been assistant vice president and director of undergraduate admissions Linda Clement (right), who was named the 1997 Outstanding Woman of the Year by the President's Commission on Women's Issues.

"I was stunned," she says of her reaction to the award. "I have a terrific respect for the

Women's Commission, so this has been a special experience."

Since her appointment as director of admissions in 1982, Clement has been instrumental in raising the university's requirements for undergraduate admission. "Once we were admitting 90 percent of the applicants, almost everyone," she says. "It was practically open admission." Now, only 61 percent of over 17,000 applicants are accepted.

Clement's influence is evident not only in the admissions statistics but also in the multi-cultural student body. "Diversity," she says, "is a hallmark of the University of Maryland." A number of programs attract prospective minority students from middle school



on. "We want them to view the school as a hospitable place where they will be supported and challenged."

She wants all entering students to see Maryland from this perspective: "We seek to create a small college environment in a large university." Her main goal in her role as assistant vice president of undergraduate admissions is to

reinforce this perspective. Living/learning programs that join small groups of students with faculty members in exploring common interests (i.e. international affairs, science or technology) in a colloquium-like setting have proven very successful.

Says Clement, "We want students to feel they won't be lost in the crowd here." —BM

A First Lady's Road Trip. When Hillary Rodham Clinton launched a campaign in October to improve child care for working parents, she chose the University of Maryland to make her case for "better child care for a better America." After fielding questions from 5-year-olds in the Center for Young Children, she spoke to a packed Tawes Theatre where she said of the center, "It's a place that any of us would happily stay for juice and naptime."

Glamour and Glory. Brooke Foster, a senior English major and an Academy of Leadership fellow, is one of *Glamour* magazine's Top 10 College Women who, the editors say, are bright, visionary and "have the muscle to succeed." Foster was chosen largely because of her work in creating the Hope Project, a program to teach elementary school children to work for change—on everything from bad cafeteria food to playground graffiti.

from time to time



1856

The Maryland Agricultural College is founded. Students take courses in ancient and modern languages, physics, chemistry, and practical farming, along with discipline and outdoor exercise.

1916

The university is renamed the Maryland State College of Agriculture, though most refer to it as just the Maryland State College. Two women are admitted the same year, making the institution coeducational.

1920

The professional schools in Baltimore merge with the Maryland State College to form the University of Maryland. The

College Park campus awards its first doctorate ever and its first master's degree in a field other than agriculture.

1988

With the creation of the University of Maryland System overseeing 11 colleges and universities in the state, the system's flagship campus becomes the University of Maryland at College Park.

1997

In order to reinforce its flagship status, the campus returns to being called the University of Maryland, and the University of Maryland System becomes the University System of Maryland.





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PEACE CORPS VOLUNTEER.

“The toughest job you’ll ever love.” A simple phrase the Peace Corps employs to recruit volunteers for service in more than 90 countries around the world. And for most of the 706 University of Maryland graduates who have served in the Peace Corps since its inception in 1961, it is a phrase that no doubt brings back memories of farming difficult terrain with only simple tools, building sanitation and irrigation systems in intense climates, and teaching children to read and write in primitive one-room schools. During the first three decades that this singularly American service organization dispatched its 140,000-plus volunteers to the far corners of the globe, the “Peace Corps experience” almost always meant fighting poverty, hunger and disease in isolated, rural communities where Western knowledge and supplies were rare and precious commodities.

Today, however, “the toughest job you’ll ever love” is taking on new meanings. As the Peace Corps responds to evolving needs in newly formed countries as well as those it has traditionally served, a volunteer might land in a relatively sophisticated town or city rather than in a remote village or farming community. And the tasks at hand might require skills and knowledge not in engi-

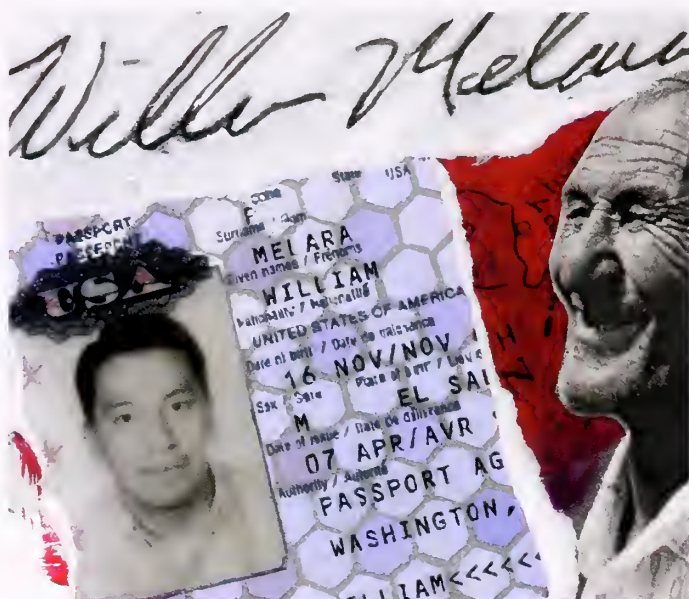
giving **peace** a chance

neering, construction or agriculture, but in urban planning, business, health or youth development.

This was certainly the experience of two 1991 University of Maryland graduates, Heidi Platt, an urban studies major, and Will Melara, whose degree was in government and politics. Sent in 1994 to the newly formed Kyrgyz Republic in Central Asia, their overriding purpose was to help the Kyrgyz government carry out its strong commitment to full participation in the global marketplace—and to make English the second language of virtually the entire populace. Though assigned to different locations and projects, Platt and Melara both found that the challenges of “the toughest job” demanded a fairly high degree of intellectual and social sophistication as well as the ability to adapt and communicate in a culture shared by diverse people whose literacy rate is on a par with most European nations.

The two arrived in the Kyrgyz Republic by somewhat different routes. Platt, who is now assistant director of student development at Towson University, says the Peace Corps was “in her blood”—an uncle and a cousin had served in the Corps (in Micronesia and Nigeria, respectively), and the stories they shared while she was growing up had intrigued her. Additionally, a favorite fourth-grade teacher at the Key School in her hometown of Annapolis had served the Corps in Botswana.

Story by Kate Gallagher Illustrations by Jennifer Grogan



"Almost right away, as the first American to arrive in Tokmok, I sensed such a feeling o

"The Peace Corps was something I always knew I would do," she says. The opportunity for service and the challenge of going to live and work in a different part of the world were the Corps' primary attractions for her. "I'd been involved in many community service activities while a student at College Park. During my senior year, I talked with a Peace Corps representative on campus about wanting to join as a teaching volunteer, and learned that because my major was in urban studies, I probably would be assigned to an urban planning program. 'But I want to teach!,' I thought to myself, so I went to graduate school [at the University of South Carolina] and earned both a master's in education and a graduate certificate in teaching English as a foreign language. Then I felt ready to apply."

For Melara, the road to the remote Central Asian Republic was a bit more circuitous. Although he grew up in Kensington, Md., his birthplace was El Salvador and he traveled to Central America several times as a youth. Such experience opened his eyes as did the courses he took when he chose to enter the close-to-home University of Maryland.

"You don't take courses in foreign relations and government unless you're really interested in what's going on elsewhere in the world," he comments. "I knew I wanted some kind of international career, and by the time I graduated, I was thinking about law school with a focus on international law."

Melara took some "time off" from his educational plans, however, and went to work as a legal clerk for the Pension Benefit Guaranty Corporation in Washington, D.C. The experience proved invaluable in one regard: Melara discovered he did not want to pursue a legal career.

"I began to realize that I needed a change, and I wanted something that would be really challenging," he says. "The more

research I did, the more I was convinced that the Peace Corps was the answer for me. Because of my major at College Park, my fluency in Spanish and my familiarity with Latin American culture, I figured I'd be a natural for Central America. But the Peace Corps lets you know that 'geographic flexibility' is important to being accepted, so I wasn't exactly shocked to be sent to Central Asia, although I knew almost nothing about the Kyrgyz Republic."

Melara was shocked, however, when he stepped off the plane at the Almaty Airport in Kazakhstan in June of 1994. "Everyone looked like me," he says, still sounding incredulous at the similarity between his own dark features and those of his new countrymen. "Here I was, a U.S. citizen of Central American descent. I'd just traveled 10,000 miles and yet, these people all looked just like me, with features similar to Native Americans. In fact, when I arrived at my assigned school, the director asked, 'Where

is the American?' Except for my clothes, I could easily pass for a native. I realized what a really small world it is."

Assigned to teach English as a Foreign Language to secondary school students at Tokmok School Number One and to college students at Tokmok Technical University, Melara was also surprised by how quickly he was accepted and trusted by his charges. "Almost right away, as the first American to arrive in Tokmok, I sensed such a feeling of appreciation for what I was doing, and also a feeling of respect," he recalls. "I saw how great my influence would be, which in turn, made me realize how important it was to do a really good job. You feel like you have a sense of responsibility to the country. And, in fact, there are examples of leaders of these emerging nations—business people, educators and high-ranking ministers—who were taught and influenced by a Peace Corps volunteer."

For Platt, who arrived in Bishkek where she would teach English "as the international language of commerce" to adults at the AKB Bank Kyrgyz, one of the biggest surprises was "realizing that Americans don't always have the best way of doing things." After the standard orientation period (10 weeks of technical, language and cross-cultural training in Russian and Kyrgyz as well as practice teaching while living with a Kyrgyz family), she began her teaching at the AKB.

"When you arrive as a Peace Corps volunteer, you sort of assume that you're there to share everything you know, but I quickly learned there were some Western approaches that just didn't work—for example, short-term programs that were supposed to educate the Kyrgyz to think and work according to the American capitalist model in a year or less," she notes. "These programs did not take into account that the Kyrgyz have a different sense of time and different values, or that they didn't have

the understanding or resources to start doing things the 'American way' overnight."

In particular, Platt cites an advertising program designed by American consultants to encourage awareness and enthusiasm for privatization of all real estate and industry. "The Kyrgyz didn't really have the media, like billboards and bus advertising, to communicate quickly to large groups of people," she explains.

Another example of American know-how that slightly missed its mark was the Peace Corps project to which she was first assigned. Teaching "Business English" at the bank proved to be a daunting challenge for reasons that had little to do with the subject matter. Most of her students were men, and many were her seniors by at least a decade.

"Culturally, it was difficult for many adults, particularly men, to accept the fact that their teacher was a young, single woman,"

the rights of all groups."

"Overall, things worked—they might be slower, they might not be as sophisticated, but they worked," observes Platt. "What we might take for granted as conveniences or even necessities were just a little more unpredictable and inconsistent. For example, the roads and buses. It might take two or three hours to travel the 40 miles from Bishkek to Tokmok on the bus, but you'd get there. And the phones—I never had any trouble placing an international call or getting on the Internet, but it could be difficult to get through to someone across the street. But after a while, you get used to it; you get more patient, and the inconveniences don't seem so important."

The one major exception Platt and Melara take to their generally positive assessment was that of health care. "The health care system was never on a par with Western standards of medicine,"

appreciation for what I was doing, and also a feeling of respect." -Will Melara

she explains. "They just weren't ready for it, and in retrospect, I have to say that I wasn't prepared for the 'attitudinal baggage' they brought to the classroom. Theirs is a very male-dominated culture where women are expected to marry young, stay home and take care of the children and the household. Many showed their disapproval of me by not coming to class."

Melara encountered some initial difficulties in the classroom as well. "My students were shocked by my informal manner, walking around while I talked, gesturing with my hands, and finally sitting on the desk," he recalls. "They had never seen a teacher sit on a desk! Their teaching style was very stiff and formal, long lectures with little interaction from the students, who just wrote everything down. But part of what we were there to do was teach not just a body of information but creative thinking and critical analysis. It took a while for students to get used to the American style and to our teaching methodologies, and even longer to get them to really engage and take an active role in the classroom."

Melara and Platt were surprised by the relatively good condition of the country's infrastructure and social systems.

Explains Melara, "In history classes, I had always been told how everything was crumbling in the former Soviet bloc countries, how nothing worked, how corruption and bribery during the Five Year Plans had left these countries in shambles. There was also the perception that the Russians—who had most of the knowledge and expertise there was in such fields as engineering and transportation—were leaving these new republics in droves to avoid a backlash of discrimination from ethnic groups. Although there was some conflict in the Kyrgyz Republic in 1990, the situation wasn't nearly so volatile there as in neighboring countries because of the government's success in preserving

says Melara. "During the Soviet regime, these republics were geographically and politically very isolated—people there had no access to advancements in either medicine or health care management except for what Moscow provided," he continues. "At the same time, there was an enormous level of denial. The Soviets tended to deny or just hide problems rather than try to address them. So medical care there is very poor, and it's getting worse because of shortages of equipment and supplies. As the rest of the world makes more advances in medicine, they are being left farther behind."

Recently, the Kyrgyz government, and the governments of some of the other former Soviet bloc countries, have been more inclined to acknowledge health care problems in their countries, notes Melara, who has worked for the Peace Corps as a regional recruiter since his return to the United States in 1996. As a result, he anticipates that the Peace Corps will receive more requests for help in this area and in environmental and business programs as well.

Taking a broad view of the difficulty of gauging the severity of various conditions in individual regions or countries, Melara cautions that because of the Soviet system, historical records range from inaccurate to non-existent. "Records have been doctored, lost or destroyed," he points out. "For example, the Kyrgyz Republic doesn't seem to have the severe environmental problems that have become apparent in Ukraine. Yes, you would see a little smog in urban areas, but not much, and beyond the cities, the landscape was pristine and the water crystal clear. And because the Kyrgyz Republic is geographically remote, we believe there wasn't as much going on there that would cause major pollution. But there just isn't very much reliable data that defines what the quality of the environment really is or docu-

ments problems that might have occurred during the Soviet era.”

Platt points to government denial as a major obstacle in addressing obvious problems like rising juvenile crime. “There’s been a juvenile crime and runaway problem, particularly in the cities, for years,” she explains. “And in this case there were government records to prove it, and it was obviously getting worse. But it still took me two years of pounding on peoples’ doors to convince them of the need for a children’s shelter in Bishkek.” Although it was not until after her return to the states that the shelter project ultimately became a reality, it is a source of pride to Platt—evidence of the grassroots effort she nurtured.

Beyond the obstacles of governmental denial and poor record-keeping, what struck both alumni as truly problematic for the Kyrgyz Republic’s aspirations for a role in the global community was the sheer speed of political and economic change. It only has



“The more you become part of a culture or an environment by living in it, the more respect

been a few years since the country’s domination by a socialist system, and there are huge challenges involved in the changeover to a democratic government and the privatization of commerce and industry.

“Americans and Europeans like to talk about how much bribery and corruption there is in these countries,” offers Platt. “But you have to realize that in the gap between the end of one economy and the beginning of a new one, people still have the same needs. What I saw was that Kyrgyz workers engage in illegal activities primarily out of necessity—your definition of what is unethical might change if your family is hungry. And there’s a whole generation who have lived their lives getting the same amount regardless of their productivity. Now we’re trying to convince them of the value of hard work and how it will pay off in the future. It’s a completely different mindset, and it doesn’t come easily.”

Platt found this to be true in the classroom as well, particularly once she left the bank and began teaching college-level courses at the Kyrgyz American School. “If a student failed, he or she would blame the teacher for not doing a good job,” she says. “I even had harassing phone calls from parents who just didn’t understand the concept of failure as being part of the student’s responsibility. Under the old system, no one ever failed.”

A widening schism between the generations impressed Melara and Platt as a potential source of trouble in years to come. In their observation, the younger generation in particular does not necessarily trust in a bright future, and are impatient to “have everything now.”

“Americans start as kids with the lesson of the lemonade stand—you start small, you work hard, keep at it, and one day you’ll be rich,” reflects Melara. “For the Kyrgyz and Russian

youth, all these American and Western goods are thrown at them, and while one sector of people can afford them, the other, larger sector can’t. What’s more, you might have a family that owns a Mercedes Benz living right next door to one that still has a donkey cart, and chances are, the wealthy family man did not come by his fortune in a legitimate way. The younger members of the poor family think, why shouldn’t we have that? As the world says ‘Welcome to the market economy,’ the values of the younger Kyrgyz are being warped and the older generation fears that their culture and its traditions will be stripped away.” With the income gap between the “haves” and “have nots” widening, Melara believes the government will have to find resources to provide for social services that previously were taken care of by Moscow.

Dealing with diversity is another area of concern. In Tokmok, Melara had regular contact with such diverse ethnic groups as Uzbeks, Igors, Koreans and Chinese as well as Russians and Kyrgyz, and with diverse religious groups (including the Sunni Muslim tradition of the native Kyrgyz and the Orthodox practices of the Russians). He sees the transition period offering all the ingredients for potential disaster.

“The Kyrgyz are a fiercely proud people, very family-oriented,” Platt notes. “They are working hard to co-exist with other groups and also to revitalize their own language and culture that were so repressed during the Soviet domination. But the old orders and rules are gone, and although the president is working very hard to keep groups from turning against each other, there’s a lot of insecurity. Add religious and ethnic differences to the disparity in living standards, and I think there could be increasing polarization, and possibly real conflict.”

Whatever hardships or difficulties the two anticipate for their adopted country, they remain in close touch with many of their

Kyrgyz students and friends, and they are eager to return, as Platt says, "sooner rather than later." And both describe their Peace Corps experience as nothing short of profound.

With the Peace Corps, the expectation "isn't just that you'll go there and do your assigned projects," Platt emphasizes. "It's a 24-hour-a-day job, and if your project doesn't work out, like my teaching at the bank didn't, the Corps expects you find other ways to make yourself useful." And she did exactly that, obtaining teaching assignments at the Bishkek Financial and Economic College and the Kyrgyz American School, coaching and judging student debating teams and competitions, and initiating whole programs of student activities from an English Club to an internship program. She also became involved in community activities, including the Kyrgyz Children's Fund, and established a resource center for non-governmental organizations.

more than they taught. "The more you become part of a culture or an environment by living in it, the more respect you develop for its people and for their values and traditions," Platt maintains. "And the confidence you gain from finding your way through problems and obstacles in a completely foreign environment is amazing. I don't really know yet exactly what I'll do for the rest of my life, but the Peace Corps gave me a challenge that I'll keep looking for in everything I do. Peace Corps volunteers talk about being 'bitten by the bug,' and traveling and living abroad still hold huge appeal to me."

Melara's former law school ambitions have succumbed to that same "bug," and also to his sense that the wider world offers opportunities for personal growth far more exciting than those available through the political career he had once envisioned. "I think graduate school is a possibility for me, although I'm not

you develop for its people and for their values and traditions." -Heidi Platt

Melara extended himself as well, establishing an English resource center of books, atlases and other printed matter that he solicited through a letter-writing campaign to publishers and U.S. foreign relief agencies. He also organized a charter Little League of America baseball team.

Summing up what they personally gained from their work, Platt and Melara are both quick to say that they learned much

quite sure exactly where or what. I know I've become a much better listener and observer, and I've experienced how much there is to be learned from other cultures, from literally putting yourself in others' shoes. One effect the Peace Corps has is that you gain a new sense of flexibility, of 'anything can happen.' You still make your plans, but nothing is set in stone." **CP**

Photos courtesy of the Peace Corps, Will Melara and Heidi Platt.

A Tour of Kyrgyz

A small, landlocked country in eastern Central Asia, the Kyrgyz Republic is surrounded by Kazakhstan, Uzbekistan, Tajikistan and China. The arrival of the nomadic Kyrgyz tribes into the territory that is now the Republic may have been as early as the eighth century. The Mongol Empire ruled the area in the 13th century, and after the Chinese conquered the Mongols the tribes' nomadic life continued through the subsequent 500 years of Chinese domination. After a period as a Russian protectorate, the country was incorporated into the Russian Empire in 1876. Before the dismantling of the Soviet Union in 1991, Kyrgyz had been a Soviet Socialist Republic for over a half-century.

The predominantly mountainous terrain of the Kyrgyz Republic features the snow-capped peaks of the Tien Shan range, and along with a climate that offers extremes in both heat and cold, the geography invites only the most rugged traveler. "Developing a real tourist trade is one of the country's goals," notes Peace Corps volunteer Heidi Platt '91, "but for the moment, I would say it's an ideal vacation destination mainly for 'trekkers' and others prepared for travel and accom-

modations that are less than luxurious."

"It's an incredibly beautiful country, and rightly regarded by many as the 'Switzerland of Central Asia,'" adds Will Melara '91, fellow Peace Corps volunteer. "I think it will have the same appeal to people as, for example, Nepal."

Today, Kyrgyz Republic President Askar Akayev leads a population of 4.7 million, mostly native Kyrgyz and Russians, but also a fair number of Uzbeks, Ukrainians, Germans and Kazakhs.

Despite widespread poverty and an average per capita income of \$610 a year, the populace enjoys a high literacy rate (93 percent) and an average life expectancy of 68.8 years. Akayev has made a determined quest to enter the global marketplace a top national priority, and English education is widely regarded as the key component for entry into worldwide business and trade.

Last summer, on a state visit to the United States, Akayev signed an educational agreement with the University of Maryland and the Kyrgyz National University for the cooperative development of Internet knowledge and capabilities. —KG



*Researchers Focus on Sustaining
Brazil's Natural Resources*

Picturing Paradise

Several snapshots present similar scenes. A group of Maryland students tanned, windblown, squinting in the blazing sun of Rio de Janeiro, hair slicked back and sopping wet from recent dips in the bay. A trio of university professors, a wealthy local dentist and his daughter with their arms wound companionably together, new acquaintances soon to be old friends. The sun-dappled water shining pure blue-green. Palatial pastel-toned mansions. Scuba divers in full gear. Members of the local populace offering cordial smiles from their fishing boats. Clear, boundless skies. It seems like an advertisement for a long-awaited vacation.

Snapshots of a coastal rain forest just northeast of Rio reveal a fire-hued animal clambering up a tree. Local children watch in fascination as it quickly maneuvers its way through the branches. The animal regards both its admirers and the camera with indifference, as its mate shields the curious newborns from unfamiliar eyes. In an adjacent tree a fellow creature poses open-mouthed, its birdlike call delighting the spectators.

Story by Brenna McBride

Leaf Assemblage by Jessica Koman Photograph by John T. Consoli

A photograph has its boundaries; what lies beyond its frame is what's most relevant here. Waste and sewage snakes into the waters of that turquoise bay. The locals in their fishing boats scan that bay day in, day out, in a fruitless search for sparse fish. Those university students may spend a substantial part of a beautiful day cloistered in a laboratory examining marine life under a microscope, a laboratory that was funded in part by the wealthy dentist. The leaves of the trees in the rain forest conceal the radio collar circling the neck of the auburn-maned animal more commonly known as a golden lion tamarin, one of only 730 remaining in the wild. Hovering out of sight behind the gaping children are the team of researchers and educators who monitor the behavior and habits of the tamarins. The forest itself appears as lush and green as it should, but it is one of only a few fragments of rain forest left standing along the Brazilian coastline. These aren't the sorts of images tourists and travel agents would capture for posterity; this aspect of Brazil doesn't correspond with its paradisiacal stereotypes.

It would seem that this country—exotic, tropical, home to Carnival and the samba—is an ideal place for the development of hotels, resorts and restaurants as well. It is just such development that has resulted in the rampant environmental destruction that threatens the livelihood and habitat of the citizens. And with this in mind, professors and researchers from both the University of Maryland and Brazil practice their own definition of development via Maryland's North-South Center for Sustainable Development, a program of the College of Life Sciences. For weeks, months at a time, Maryland researchers become virtual citizens of Latin America, working alongside the locals with the common goal of restoration—of forests, of wildlife, of shellfish, of clean water, of a way of life.

"There's a hunger for collaboration..."

The state of Maryland's relationship with Brazil began some 30 years ago with the formation of Partners of the Americas by President John F. Kennedy. The program linked each state in America to a country in South America for research and development purposes. Brazil, however, is a massive country (almost the size of the continental United States) with a plethora of states, so Mary-

land was paired specifically with Rio de Janeiro State. This "buddy" system offers the opportunity for Maryland universities to collaborate with Rio's schools and faculty on various academic and scientific projects, an exchange where both groups benefit from an international perspective.

James Dietz, dubbed a "Brazilophile" by University of Maryland colleagues, became intrigued by the country 24 years ago thanks to a twist of fate. While Dietz was pursuing a master's

degree in wildlife biology at Purdue University, a fellow student passed on the opportunity to start an undergraduate program in wildlife biology in Brazil. Dietz's professor asked for a volunteer to take the student's place; Dietz's hand shot up, and the rest is...

"I had been married a year," he explains, "and my wife and I were interested in testing the waters, trying something new." They both signed up for two-year programs with the Peace Corps in Brazil, and initiated undergraduate programs of their own that are still in effect today in Brazil. During this time conservation became a focal point of interest for Dietz: "We were interested in it from a scientific and cultural aspect. How do you teach conservation? How do you value conservation projects?"

In his opinion, Brazil cries out for such projects. "It holds the largest chunk of biodiversity remaining in the world; there is a tremendous amount to conserve." From a

researcher's standpoint, Brazil is also emerging as an excellent source of university study and laboratory science, and the country wants to form working relationships with other nations and universities outside of the United States. "There's a hunger on the part of the scientists for collaboration," says Dietz, associate professor of biology.

The full impact of Brazil's environmental degradation didn't hit him until his enlightening helicopter ride with the Brazilian Air Force in the early '80s. Dietz, then a researcher with the Smithsonian National Zoo, had just begun his ongoing research on the monogamous social organization of golden lion tamarins. The aerial view of the land made it immediately obvious that the percentage of remaining lion tamarins was rapidly diminishing along with their Atlantic coastal rain forest habitat. "There were these little islands of forest that looked like dots of black pepper," he remembers.

Without the rain forest, there would be no lion tamarins; without lion tamarins, Dietz would lose the opportunity to exam-



Above and right: Brazilians work side-by-side to repair the devastation of their homeland.



ine this unique species. This fact spurred him—and his Brazilian colleagues—to become heavily involved with the Golden Lion Tamarin Conservation Project (GLTCP) originated by Devra Kleiman, senior scientist at the National Zoo. It is supported by partner organizations from several countries and has become one of the most successful and well-known programs to preserve an endangered species through behavioral studies, conservation education, reintroduction of captive-born monkeys and protection of the habitat and its surrounding areas. Maryland graduate students have been active participants with Dietz since 1986.

Dietz's involvement with the project gave him new insight into conservation problems from an environmental as opposed to

biological point of view. "Answering questions about what kind of changes in habitat size or quality are needed for conservation of the species puts everything in a different perspective."

While Dietz searched for answers in the coastal Rio forests, residents from another part of Rio de Janeiro were making inquiries. Their hometown, Ilha Grande Bay, a cluster of 365 islands in the southern part of the state, was suffering from the negligent actions of tourists and commercial fishing boats. Speed and power boats left trails of trash in their wake. Sewage and waste from the nearby city of Angra dos Reis were being discharged directly into the waters of the bay. Uncontrolled urban expansion was resulting in mass deforestation. And the invasion



of commercial fishing boats had left the bay almost completely fished out and the local fishermen with precarious employment prospects. Local dentist Olympio Faissol Pinto collaborated with Brazilian oil company Petrobras and several local and international universities with the intention to create an environment of economic productivity and value. What would be the best way to accomplish this, they wondered.

The reply came in the form of the Institute for Sustainable Development at Ilha Grande Bay. Petrobras donated 10 acres of land in Angra dos Reis to house the institute and supported the construction of an aquaculture laboratory that operates in conjunction with a hatchery on the island of Gipoia. "It is a controlled, more sustainable sort of employment for fishermen and hopefully the secondary industries associated with them," says Kennedy Paynter, an associate research scientist of the biology department who was called to Ilha Grande Bay to offer his aqua-

culture expertise to the institute.

The purpose of the lab—and the institute—is to produce oysters and scallops to revive the fishing industry. The process takes its cue from typical land agriculture: the institute provides the spat or "baby" shellfish for the fishermen to grow and the finished product is then returned to the institute to be sold on the market.

Like Dietz, Paynter sees Brazil as a magnet for conservation projects. "Establishing programs at an early time helps to preserve those ecosystems that may normally not have been preserved," he says. So, rather than allowing the bay to remain completely devoid of fish, conservationists further protect the water by planting a concept such as sustainable development in the minds of the people.

"Sustainable development is important in Brazil," Paynter adds, "because the country still holds pockets of very, very valuable ecosystems."

"The only thing we have is forest.."

To many citizens of the United States, preserving the environment is part of their regular routine. They search for recycling bins after finishing their Cokes; they purchase astronomically priced tickets to see Sting perform in support of the rain forests. But in Brazil, the task of teaching the residents to protect their natural resources is an ongoing endeavor.

"People are what change habitat," says James Dietz. "People are going to ultimately make the decision about whether golden lion tamarins and their forest are going to be around for the future."

Conservation education is a vital component of the Golden Lion Tamarin Conservation Project; it is a multi-layered project with pre-planned steps. A team of educators brought together assorted areas of expertise to raise local awareness of the importance of the Atlantic coastal rain forest, and the damage that might ensue as a result of human neglect.

"The general population was uninformed," Dietz says. "They hadn't been exposed to any ecological theory. People from the municipality would say things like, 'We don't have anything here. The only thing we have is forest.'"

To illustrate the necessity and beauty of the forest, the education team first decided to use the golden lion tamarin as a visible symbol for conservation, designated a "flagship species" because the rescue of its habitat will lead to the rescue of other species within that habitat as well. The golden lion tamarin, with its endearing pushed-in face and striking red-brown fur, appealed to the people, especially the children.

Surprisingly enough, pre-project surveys of local knowledge and attitudes revealed that many people failed to recognize the golden lion tamarin in a photograph. Nor had they heard of the Poco das Antas Federal Biological Reserve that serves as a home for the majority of these primates in the wild. All of this was about to change between 1983 and 1986, the first three years in the life of the project.

Information about the tamarins and the rain forest was broadcast to the citizens of the municipalities via radio, television, school lectures, children's plays, musical events, festivals and parades. Elementary school classrooms were soon decorated with educational posters, stickers and the children's own crayoned renditions of the lion tamarin. T-shirts featuring the now-familiar primate's maned mug were produced en masse. Local farmers,

families and school groups made field trips to Poco das Antas to observe the tamarin in action and to learn more about the forest itself. The project personnel—professors, scientists, interns and graduate students from both Maryland and Brazil—immersed themselves in the local communities and developed or modified promotional activities to meet particular interests and needs.

Post-project surveys, conducted after two years of effort, spoke volumes about the level of success. Eighty percent of the respondents recognized the golden lion tamarin in a photo; 50 percent gave correct answers to questions regarding the tamarin's habits and behavior. A broader conservation ethic among the people was apparent—in 1990 several hundred concerned citizens surfaced to fight a fire at the Poco das Antas Reserve. Many of the project participants who were interns or students from Brazil went on to achieve higher degrees and enter careers in forestry, botany and biology. "We really made an impact there, when people like that got interested in science and conservation and had the opportunity to make a career out of it," Dietz says.

But perhaps the most significant change has been in the attitudes of the local landowners, whose property held remnants of rain forest. Team members visited the largest *fazendas* in the region to convince the owners to preserve their patch of forest rather than cut it for commercial purposes. The project members discussed the benefits of the forest—clean sky, fresh water, a cool environment—and tried to subtly persuade the owners to accept reintroduced, zoo-born golden lion tamarins into their forests.

"They would probably cut that forest if they didn't have a reason not to," Dietz says, "so what we try to do is provide them the information to allow them to make that choice in as informed a way as possible." No strong arm tactics were involved here; the decision to accept or reject was solely the landowners'. And most chose in favor of the former.

"Having the monkeys on their property gives them a bit of value in that land that somebody else doesn't have," Dietz explains. "It gives them a bit of prestige. Plus their kids go out with the reintroduction team

and see those monkeys with radio collars, and those are *their* monkeys, so just you *try* to cut that forest!" Some landowners have become such staunch advocates of forest conservation that they have formed their own support groups to discuss their monkeys, their land and their financial needs.

The educators' total involvement in the daily lives of the local residents goes a long way towards achieving their desired goal.



The fate of the golden lion tamarin (left) is in the hands of researchers like Jim Dietz (above).

"When I go to Brazil I change my language and my culture, and become very much a part of the local environment," says Dietz. The team's dedication to Brazil's environment encourages the local communities to look at their country through these same eyes and to value their land and their wildlife.

"You can't sell polluted shellfish..."

By contrast, the institute in Ilha Grande Bay was a local resident's brainchild. Resident dentist Pinto envisioned the establishment of a hatchery to breathe economic life into the sagging fish market. When Kennedy Paynter travels south his chief interaction is with the doctor himself, helping him to analyze data and determine better, more efficient methods of shellfish growth and care.

"I play devil's advocate most of the time, asking questions like, 'It's all nice but how long is it going to take to grow them? How many died on the way? What was your total cost?'" Paynter says. "Many times people will throw a lot of money into aquaculture; they get a nice product back and they sell it, but when they sit down to look at the data, they may end up losing a lot of money."

The two men collaborate in order to determine the most profitable species to cultivate; their ideal would have a low mortality rate, be relatively easy to manipulate while in the hatchery, and grow quickly. In this scenario, Paynter is the educator while Pinto and his colleagues are the "students," and their working relationship encourages a better comprehension of each other's wisdom and culture.

At the bay it is not only Pinto learning the finer points of aquaculture from Paynter, it is the whole community learning the finer points of cooperative management. Aquaculture is a capital venture, explains Paynter, with the well-off investors supplying the money and equipment for the middle-class fishermen to harvest the product, which is eventually sold back to the investors. It can be likened to Maryland's Eastern Shore chicken farms, where farmers accept chicks to raise from large corporations and sell them back when they are full-grown. The project requires a great deal of teamwork between two very different groups of people, both of them working to improve the region's economic circumstances.

College students hailing from both Maryland and Brazil have the opportunity to join this kind of team when they participate in the student exchange program, a study-travel endeavor that sends Maryland students south one summer, then flies Brazilian students north the following season. They have been swapping their skills in this manner since 1993. "We're lucky to be brought in," says Patrick Kangas, associate professor of biological resources engineering in the College of Agriculture and Natural Resources. Kangas and his student group perform tests and experiments on the ecosystem of rivers that flow into the Ilha Grande Bay at Angra dos Reis.

The real privilege of the project in Ilha Grande Bay, Paynter explains, is the crash course everyone receives in the importance of preserving their waters and their land. "You can't sell polluted shellfish," he says. "You establish a multi-million dollar industry growing scallops, and when somebody wants to come in and establish an oil refinery or a chemical plant or something that may lead to increased pollution, there will be a good, real reason not to have that plant established." The reinstatement of the aquaculture industry is a solid reason for the landowners and the working class of Ilha Grande Bay to maintain the quality of their water.

After spending weeks, maybe months, toiling in the tropical heat monitoring the shellfish harvest in Ilha Grande Bay, Paynter likes to unwind here at home by...toiling in the Maryland heat monitoring the shellfish harvest in the Chesapeake.

It was Paynter's longtime efforts to repopulate the Chesapeake's marine life that led to the opportunity in Ilha Grande Bay, and progress made in either project sheds new light on both. "Overfishing is a big problem for the Chesapeake and Ilha Grande," he says. "A lot of the species in the Chesapeake Bay that used to be commercially important are no longer because their numbers are low."

Aquaculture can play a similar role in both bodies of water; it would not only improve the harvested shellfish, but also allow the natural stocks to thrive again. There is also potential for the development of disease-resistant strains and species.

"We have learned so much from agriculture," Paynter says. "Everything has been manipulated to the point where it is the most productive, the most disease-resistant, and the most effi-



Aquaculture is a growing industry where both freshwater (shrimp, right) and marine (scallops, above) species are being cultivated.



cient, and that's the way aquaculture can go." The forecast is promising for both bays, but Paynter believes that it will be easier to establish the necessary projects in Ilha Grande Bay than here in Maryland. "This is because of a certain cultural inertia we have here in terms of aquaculture, and the openness of the Brazilian people about protecting the environment."

Inertia there might be, but the success of the Golden Lion Tamarin Conservation Project in Brazil has definitely inspired a wave of activity across the United States. "The U.S. learns a lot from the Brazilian project about conservation through education," says Dietz, "and can discover better ways of evaluating changes in human attitudes, and how researchers can make valuable contributions to conservation goals without losing sight of their research goals." Environmental agencies all over the world are using this project as a model for conservation education evaluation.

There are still many photographs that need to be developed. Among them: a slew of healthy golden lion tamarins teaching their wild-born offspring to find food; a long line of flourishing rain forests to house the tamarins and other formerly threatened species; local fishermen returning, triumphant, from a day in the bay with an assortment of shellfish to sell; divers exploring the pristinely restored bottom of the blue-green bay; Latin American citizens discussing strategies at the first meeting of their new wildlife conservation group; children sporting badges that identify them as friends of the rain forest. These future photos won't be part of a promotional illusion or tourists' selective depictions of their vacation; with luck, and a lot of work on the part of North and South, they'll be accurate representations of the real Brazil, a conservationist's paradise. **CP**

Photographs throughout article by James Dietz and Kennedy Paynter



*Brenda Brown Lipitz and
Paul Mullan are joining forces
to advance their alma mater.*

BOLD VISION BRIGHT FUTURE

*Story by Judith Bair
Photographs by John T. Consoli*

TWO ALUMNI RETURN TO HEAD MARYLAND'S \$350 MILLION CAMPAIGN

Two alumni out of touch with their alma mater for more than 20 years. Two lives on divergent paths. Two personalities that couldn't be more different. But two individuals now joined in a common effort—to lead the campaign that will raise \$350 million for the University of Maryland by 2002. • Paul Mullan ('68, CBM, '70 M.B.A.) and Brenda Brown Lipitz ('65, EDU) didn't cross paths 35 years ago, when they were at the University of Maryland. It took many years and much experience to bring them together as chair and vice chair of the university's first large-scale, comprehensive fund-raising campaign. • What routes did these two individuals take that led them to so enthusiastically embrace such a daunting responsibility? What is the catalyst that reconnects a graduate with the university after so many years? And what is the chemistry that turns an alumnus into a volunteer for the advancement of higher education? • I like the story of Paul Mullan, small town boy from Allegheny County, one of the first of his family to go to college, a young man whose fondest memories of the university have to do with Terps football

and Cole Field House. A young man who was seriously pursuing a degree in chemistry until, one hot afternoon in a biology lab dissecting a pickled shark, he questioned his commitment to a scientific career. When he transferred to business, he had found his path, one that led straight up the ladder of the American dream. • Paul Mullan is a quiet man, deliberate, direct, without flourishes. A board room kind of guy. He's been a business man since he graduated with his M.B.A. in 1970. Back then, his modest aim was to become vice president of marketing for "a major consumer goods corporation" one day. He started out strong, at Nestle's headquarters in New York City. Four years later he was with General Mills, and eight years out of college he had achieved his vice presidency and more. It was time to revise his expectations upward. As president and CEO of a variety of companies thereafter, Mullan demonstrated the natural talent for leadership, marketing savvy and bold decisions that has brought him to his current post as principal at Charterhouse, the oldest equity investment corporation in the United States. • What does

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PAUL MULLAN

Mullan value? "Hard work. Integrity. Dealing honestly with people...and I like to build things," he says, "to see things improve." Mullan has had remarkable success in turning around faltering companies, most notably Del Monte, one of the world's top canners of fruits and vegetables. He was named chairman and CEO of Del Monte in 1995, and led a senior management team that totally restructured Del Monte's marketing strategy. In less than two years, the company dramatically increased sales and profit margin, effectively doubling its net worth before the company was sold in March 1997.

By his own admission, Mullan did not stick close to old college buddies, did not have strong ties to his alma mater. "I did stay close to one best friend," he confesses, referring to his 29-year marriage to Jean Almond, who also received her bachelor's degree in 1968. The couple has two sons, both in colleges in Philadelphia, and, although their families still live in Maryland, they have not been back except for visits until this year. Now, they are purchasing a home in Potomac, Md., and look forward to renewing acquaintance with their Maryland roots.

"Somebody from the university read about my success a couple of years back," says Mullan, "and the next thing I know, Dr. Kirwan calls me in Philly and says he'd like to meet me." That was the first time in 20-odd years Mullan had serious contact with the university. "I want people to know that I was not a gung-ho supporter of the university from the day I graduated. But I had a very positive experience here. My education helped me be successful in life, and I welcomed the chance to give something back."

It was a fortuitous phone call for the university. At the time, President Kirwan was forming the Board of Visitors, a distinguished group of advisors and advocates who have been active in supporting the university's strategic planning efforts and initiatives like the fund-raising campaign.

Mullan agreed to serve on the board, and has broadened his involvement by giving lectures at the business school and now, by chairing the fund-raising effort.

"This is a chance to help a great university become even better," Mullan says. "No matter how you cut it, it takes people and money to move things forward, to create a stronger organization. That's why I'm here."

"There are a lot of people like me," he continues, "who have had positive experiences here, but who don't know how to reconnect. We can provide that point of contact."

• • •

"Sometimes," says Brenda Brown Lipitz, "you have to make that connection yourself." And Lipitz did not hesitate to take the lead when she decided to renew her relationship with the University of Maryland. She is a dynamo, with a ready smile and an observant eye. Her story, also, has the earmarks of the American dream—at least as it was defined in the early '60s. A very different path was charted for women at that time, one with many rewards but not ones measurable on a career ladder. "A college education was not optional in my family," Lipitz says, although her training as a teacher was looked on as "something to fall back on" if, heaven forbid, something should interrupt her path toward marriage and family.

But high energy and active intelligence will manifest themselves, and as she was raising her family—two sons and a daughter—Lipitz became involved in something as close to a career as one can get without getting paid. "I feel like I've been in the fund-raising business since the day I was born," she says. "I like raising money for good causes that effect change—and strategizing on how to raise the

money—maybe it's because I never had the opportunity to be a CEO."

Starting with the desire to improve her children's public schools, Lipitz was gratified to see how a small amount of money—even \$3,000 back in 1972—could make an enormous difference in the quality of opportunity for her kids, for other kids and for their teachers. One of her first projects financed a math lab for the school: "something very different, very experiential, very hands on." It made a big difference in how the children, the teachers and outsiders viewed the school. Subsequent years brought computers, opportunities for teachers to study over the summer, funds for projects that would enrich the process of teaching and learning.

And, for Lipitz, it was a way to use her natural talents. "I've always been a people person; I enjoy people and enjoy working with them. Through the years I've been able to do two things well: I've been able to pick the right people for the job, and have them feel good about the job they are doing.

"I have done several auctions in the past," Lipitz recalls, "starting small and ending with one that brought in close to \$200,000. It was very much like running a business. It was about attracting people to be involved, creating a strategic plan. It was about deciding how to market the event so that \$1 brought in \$3."

Lipitz turned her energies to other Baltimore projects as her children grew older—the Associated Jewish Charities, the Kennedy Kreiger Hospital, and the House of Ruth, a shelter for women and children who are victims of domestic violence. "I guess it goes back to the fact that I was raised with strong Jewish values. We were taught that it is important to give to others, to change things for the better. In Hebrew we are taught '*tikkun olam*,' which means 'to repair the world.'"

Lipitz, too, was out of touch with the university for a very long time. It was after a women's study weekend at Duke

University several years ago, that she got curious about what her alma mater had to offer. She made a few phone calls to ask whether the university could set up a similar program for a small group of women from Baltimore.

"Everyone was so cooperative. It was wonderful, a very positive day. We had programs about women's studies—which didn't even exist when I was here as an undergraduate—also Jewish studies, mid-Eastern politics. Brit Kirwan hosted us for lunch. It was exciting to be back in a stimulating intellectual environment." Lipitz's energy, skills and experience were not lost on President Kirwan, either. Her commitment to education, her strong ties to the Baltimore community, and her desire to involve herself with the university led first to her appointment to the Board of Visitors, and then to the Executive Committee of the board. As campaign plans progressed, her experience and success with fund raising made her a natural candidate for a major role in the campaign.

"I am honored to be working with Paul on this campaign," Lipitz says. "I love the challenge of raising money and I love what that money can do. The beauty of this campaign is that when \$350 million is raised—and that is a lot of money—this university is going to be a different place. The changes will be tangible. And it will be the community of people who give their money and their time that will make the difference. This community has not really come together before, and that might be one of the most exciting byproducts of this whole campaign."

Mullan agrees. It is one of his primary goals to broaden and intensify alumni involvement with the university. "You have to look at the university like any other organization. It is a living, evolving institution, and it is the people who make the difference. If you want change, people have to be behind it. Someone has to do something to effect that change. I'm hopeful that the university will find these people."

"There are so many people from Baltimore who are graduates of the University of Maryland," Lipitz points out. "They feel lost to the university, and we want to find them. We hope they will recognize that this university belongs to them and that they will support it in meaningful ways."

Will it be difficult to reclaim the loyalty of graduates who perhaps remember a different institution? "Yes, the university has changed," Mullan says. Not only physically (Mullan remembers when the business school was a group of temporary buildings in what students back then called "the gulch"), but in its attitude



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toward students. "I see so much more openness among faculty and deans as they deal with students," Mullan observes. "Maybe because I was young and somewhat shy, I don't remember the involvement of faculty in all these student projects." He recalls a speech incoming students heard at orientation, that set a cautionary tone. "Look to your right, look to your left. One of the three of you won't be here at the end of the year."

"That was the speech! Exactly the speech," Lipitz exclaims. But what was the reaction to that rather negative message? Mullan and Lipitz agree: "We knew it wasn't going to be us...the reaction was 'I guess the guys on each side of me will have to worry'."

Times change, Lipitz points out. Could things have been better back then? Yes, but we can't judge the university then by today's standards. "From our vantage point, we have to recognize the distance the university has travelled, and realize that it is incumbent on us—all of us—to make education available to our citizens if we want a good, solid society. In this particular situation, we can help many people, and affect many students."

"I am amazed, as I tell people about my new role at Maryland, at the response," Lipitz says. "Recently, I was with a group of sorority sisters I hadn't seen in years. As soon as they heard I was going to be at Maryland, they said, 'We'll be back for Homecoming!' I think people would love to make the connection, they are just waiting for an opportunity."

"This is a great institution," Mullan affirms. "People have a chance now to be part of its next stage, to see it move to the top."

There is little doubt that Paul Mullan and Brenda Brown Lipitz will be at the forefront of that move to the top. The university's campaign, *Bold Vision • Bright Future* (see p. 49 for more information), had its debut on October 24th with a grand gala celebrating more than \$110 million in leadership gifts toward the \$350 million goal. Both of these leaders, with their complementary strengths, have themselves made substantial financial commitments in support of the university. Coupled with their dedication and skill in pursuit of the overall goal, they have earned the lasting respect and gratitude of the entire university community—and generations of students to come. **CP**

POSTMARKED FROM AMERICA

A CLASH OF CULTURES, an unfamiliar landscape, a different cuisine. For more than 3,000 international students attending the University of Maryland, adjusting to life in America offers unexpected rewards—and more than a few frustrations.

One student shares with *College Park* readers her observations in a letter home.

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PATRICIA OWINO is an undergraduate student from Kenya majoring in finance and international business. She says, "I hope to some day have a business career that encompasses the two worlds I have lived in."



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me, especially since I was accustomed to a
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In Kenya, there was always time for a conversation,
advice or even storytelling over a cup of tea. Life seemed
simpler, with a quality that I feel Americans are sometimes
too busy to enjoy.

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utmost importance and to respect you as such. Because of
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common in America would be unheard of back home. The fear
and respect I have for these values is evident in the fact
that everything I do is to make you proud and to never put
you to shame.

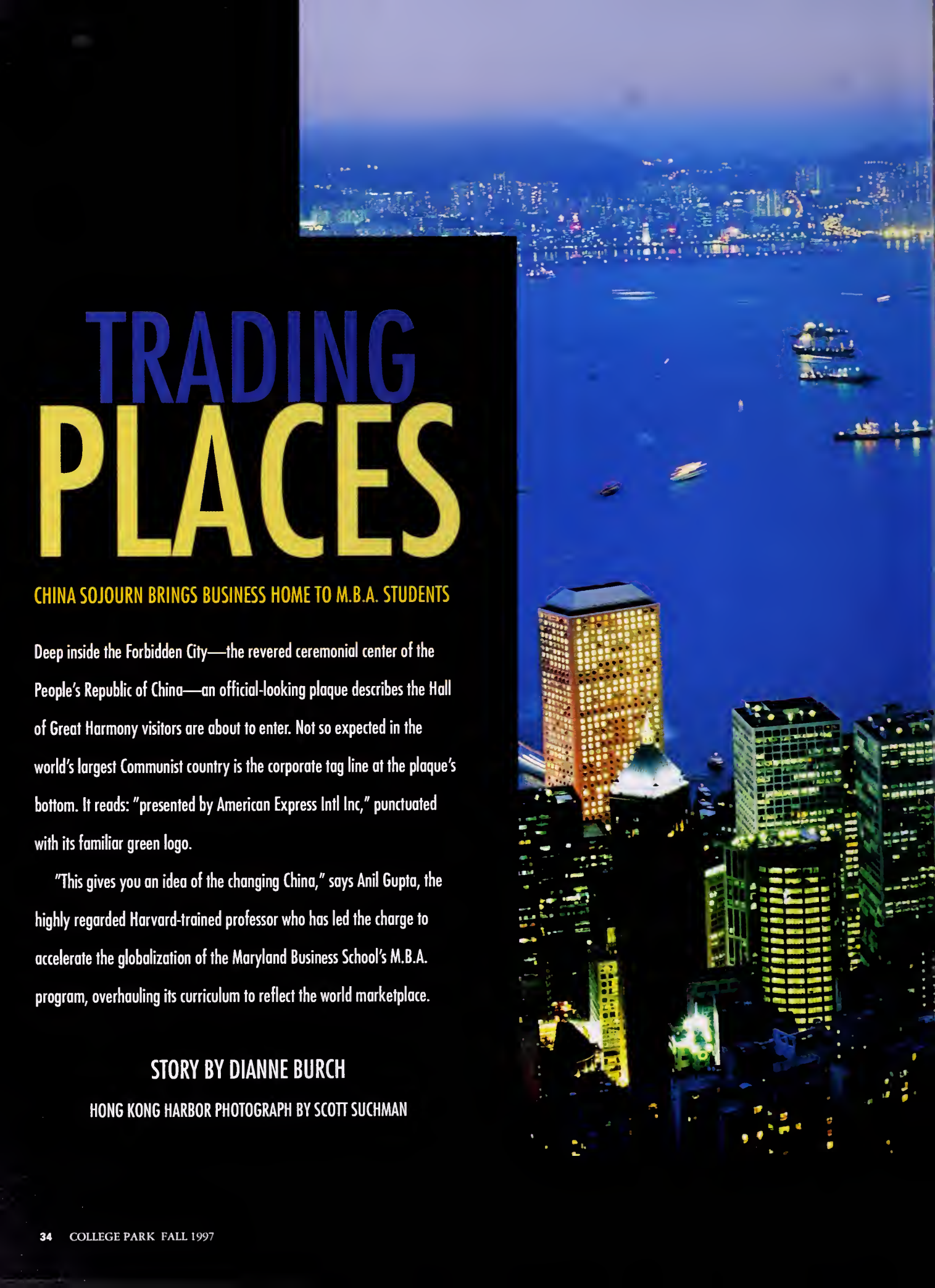
This is not to say that life in America is completely
superficial. I have lots of friends who are caring and very
supportive. I have also come to value other aspects of life
here, such as the opportunities afforded to me. However, I
had to learn to keep an open-minded perspective and to not
judge anything I saw because it was foreign to me.

Then and only then was I able to fully enjoy my
experiences here in America, which have been invaluable to
me and will be treasured for the rest of my life.

I love and miss you very much. Take care and God bless.

Patty

COLLAGE BY SHEILA JOHNSTON SHERER



TRADING PLACES

CHINA SOJOURN BRINGS BUSINESS HOME TO M.B.A. STUDENTS

Deep inside the Forbidden City—the revered ceremonial center of the People's Republic of China—an official-looking plaque describes the Hall of Great Harmony visitors are about to enter. Not so expected in the world's largest Communist country is the corporate tag line at the plaque's bottom. It reads: "presented by American Express Intl Inc," punctuated with its familiar green logo.

"This gives you an idea of the changing China," says Anil Gupta, the highly regarded Harvard-trained professor who has led the charge to accelerate the globalization of the Maryland Business School's M.B.A. program, overhauling its curriculum to reflect the world marketplace.

STORY BY DIANNE BURCH

HONG KONG HARBOR PHOTOGRAPH BY SCOTT SUCHMAN





Gupta considers China an obvious focus for future business managers. For starters, it is the largest and fastest growing emerging market in the world—with a current and anticipated future gross domestic product (GDP) growth of about 10 percent annually.

According to the World Bank's 1996 World Development Report, China has the third largest GDP in the world, following the United States and Japan. It is now on the verge of surpassing Japan as the country generating the largest trade surplus—now at about \$40 billion according to Gupta—with the United States. Last year, China outstripped Japan for the first time to become the world's largest producer of crude steel, plunging the United States to the No. 3 position.

And China's factories produce far more than those ubiquitous Barbie dolls and Nike running shoes. Although the bulk of China's manufacturing results in consumer-end products, the aircraft and computer industries also rely upon China for electronic and electrical parts and equipment—part of a \$9 billion industry. All told, China's exports to the United States in 1996 tallied up to \$51.5 billion, says Gupta.

From the *Wall Street Journal* to the *Financial Times*, leading financial analysts predict that China's GDP will surpass that of Japan before this century's close. Perhaps more significantly, they see China outproducing the United States not long after: some say as early as 2010; more conservative estimates suggest 2020.

This is a formidable market few can afford to ignore. Certainly not an M.B.A. student.



Professor Gupta leads 29 M.B.A. students from the Maryland Business School on a 12-day field trip to Hong Kong and China in early May for a first-hand look. Although an Experiential Learning Module (ELM) devoted to "International Business" has been a part of the restructured M.B.A. curriculum since 1994, the "road trip" is a first. The 10 days of meetings are packed so tightly the word "lunch" does not appear on the itinerary. Instead, the students grab a Big Mac or KFC chicken on-the-run—just like home. Top industry leaders from every style of business arrangement possible—Chinese-owned-and-operated, subsidiaries of American-based giants, joint venture enterprises, European multinational corporations—describe the China they do business in. The American Chamber of Commerce, the U.S.

Left to right: In Shanghai, students visit Neles-Jamesbury, a U.S.-China joint venture company that makes industrial valves; among Beijing's cultural offerings—the Summer Palace and a Chinese opera dinner at Tianqiaale Theater; a chance to talk to workers at Neles-Jamesbury; and set to tour McCormick Guangzhou, a subsidiary of the Maryland-based food and spice company. Below, the class takes in the enormity of the Great Wall of China—stretching 2,150 miles from the Yellow Sea to the Central Asian desert.

Department of Commerce and embassy officials weigh in too.

In addition to the field study trip to Hong Kong and China—an elective course that is exhausting, exhilarating, not to mention expensive—Gupta also organizes an intensive one-week seminar required for all first-year M.B.A. students. The notion: to immerse students in the myths, realities and opportunities of Greater China. The next best thing to being there.

"If you look at what globalization means for business education, in the M.B.A. program we want to train people so that they are knowledgeable about the economic environment in which they will be working and that they are skillful in managing companies they will be operating in that economic environment," says Gupta. "If our M.B.A.s are not knowledgeable about the global economy, meaning the Chinese economy or the Southeast Asian economy, or the Indian economy,

or the Latin American economy or the European economy, they are uneducated about 80 percent of the relevant environment."

This is just as true for the graduate who plans to work in marketing for a U.S.-headquartered corporation, such as Black & Decker. One of Black & Decker's toughest competitors in some product lines is Makita, a Japan-based firm. "So if you are working in marketing for a very American company like Black & Decker, you are still surrounded by global competition," says Gupta. "And you have to understand how Makita does what it does."

Fortune 500 companies—Gillette and Coca Cola to name just two—gain 75 to 90 percent of their revenues outside of the United States. And, in more recent years, when such companies have searched for new CEOs, says Gupta, "almost to a rule, people with more international experience have gotten the jobs."

Just as business schools revise their curricula to reflect globalization, so do the students revise their choices. "Over the last five years, the international student body has increased dramatically at most business schools," says Gupta. Maryland is no exception. International students comprise nearly 40 percent of the full-time M.B.A.s, a figure he believes is above average compared to peer business schools.

While in Beijing, the group has a chance to meet with some incoming M.B.A. students. When asked why they chose Maryland, Gupta says more than one incoming student gave the same answer. They looked at the *U.S. News & World Report's* rankings of the top 25 business schools and asked themselves: What are the rankings and what are the fees? "And Maryland was the best deal."



Not the China We Thought

For weeks before departure, Gupta's students devour books and videos about China's culture. In spite of that, they are not prepared.

China yields continual surprises. Its sophistication, its urbanity, its capitalistic attitude. On a rare evening to relax, one student visiting a chic Shanghai nightspot says it could easily have been mistaken for a trendy New York dance club.

And it wasn't just first-time visitors. Even Hong Kong-born-and-raised Roger Fung and Chinese nationalist Liming Lin were caught off-guard by the pace of change in so short a time. Both plan to return to China after earning their M.B.A.s, so they share a personal stake in China's fate.

Fung, whose family emigrated to Seattle when he was 13, has returned to visit both Hong Kong and China several times. Seeing Shanghai after just three years, Fung now calls it the "Manhattan of China." Only one street looked familiar and he believes it may have been spared because its European look offered a historical glimpse. "Most of the city has been torn down and rebuilt within the past five years," says Fung.

The lack of architecture, the disconnection from China's own past, is disappointing for Rene Wakefield, who attributes this loss to Mao's Cultural Revolution. The part-time M.B.A. student and marketing manager for MCI usually relishes delving into a country's history during her far-flung travels.

Even the Great Wall of China reveals decidedly modern trappings, as described by her husband, Bill, a fellow M.B.A. student and logistics manager for Procter and Gamble. He says two years ago there would have been no hint of shops and souvenir vendors at the centuries-old site. Now, there are dozens—many selling trinkets or scamming tourists with New York-style zeal. "I expected China would be like the Soviet Union in the 1970s," he says.

Notwithstanding his extensive knowledge of China prior to the trip, even Gupta found himself somewhat surprised by what he saw. "China appears to be doing better than my best expectations," he says. "That's quite a contrast to my first visit to the then-Soviet Union in 1991 which I found to be worse than my worst expectations."



Not so China. "Shanghai is halfway to becoming a New York," marvels Gupta. "In many ways, Beijing looks like Milan. So these don't look like dingy, dirty, poor Third World cities. They look like clean, fairly posh, rich cities."

The Scent of Money

The name Hong Kong consists of two Chinese words: *bong*, meaning fragrant; and *kong*, meaning harbor. Before it was ceded to the British some 150 years ago, says Fung, the oft-told tale is that the small fishing village was better known as "stinky port."

Hong Kong's current status as Wall Street by the South China Sea—a capitalistic mecca of glittering skyscrapers, billion dollar deals and an undisputed reputation as the freest economic city in the world—had a dubious start.

Beginning in the 1700s, British adventurers started smuggling opium into China in exchange for their addiction of choice—Chinese tea. The staggering amount of opium dumped into China by the British had taken its toll on the Chinese people. So much so that the ruling Chinese High Commissioner blockaded the Pearl River in 1839, seized 2.6 million pounds of opium and burned it.

In the battles that ensued, Chinese junks were no match for the Royal British Navy's frigates. In 1841, the British seized Hong Kong during the First Opium War and, in a treaty signed the next year, China agreed to pay for the burned opium and to relinquish control of Hong Kong to Britain. Later, British Colonialism spread to neighboring Kowloon Peninsula, culminating with a 99-year lease on the 400-square mile area known as the New Territories.

So began Hong Kong's transformation into one of the crown jewels of the British Empire, ruled for generations by British-born Chinese bosses who regarded the Chinese nationalists as second-class citizens.

London called the shots. In fact, it wasn't until 1984 that Britain set up legislative elections in Hong Kong, doing so only after they agreed in a pact signed with the People's Republic of China to hand over control of Hong Kong in 1997. To Beijing, it was a move designed to rankle a smooth transition.



Seven weeks before the handover of Hong Kong's control to China, talk of that fragrant harbor permeates the air in meeting upon meeting with business leaders and policy officials. "We discussed it left, right and center," says Gupta. "The clear consensus was that it is a nonissue because the economic and political integration of Hong Kong has been taking place for years, with Hong Kong companies setting up manufacturing operations or doing business in China and mainland Chinese companies doing business in Hong Kong."

Gupta describes the handover this way: "It's like two people who have been living together for 10 years who decide to get married. It's important, but it's largely symbolic."

"The issue is not so much how China will change Hong Kong; it's how much Hong Kong will change China. China knows that Hong Kong is a golden goose and it wants to use Hong Kong as one of the pillars of its economic growth, its economic success."

Gupta is convinced that China wants to emulate Hong Kong's capitalism. "Since 1949, if China had wanted to take control of Hong Kong, they could have done it in a matter of days," he says. "Today, when China is becoming capitalistic and opening up more and more, the likelihood that it would do anything to damage Hong Kong economically is close to zero."

James Lilley, former ambassador to China and now director of the newly formed Institute for Global Chinese Affairs at the University of Maryland, agrees. "The commercial relationship between Hong Kong and China has probably been wired for around 20 years," says Lilley. "Hong Kong manages, rough estimate, 50 percent of China's trade. They're going to make it work because it has to work. It's too important to China."

"There are disturbing signs on the horizon whether the Chinese will follow the law; whether they'll have the Civil Service as an incorrupt element, relatively speaking; whether they'll have an independent judiciary; whether they'll allow free access of information," admits Lilley. But like the majority of China-watchers, he believes China will let Hong Kong retain its more open status.

On July 1, 1997, a totally untried form of governance began. The official 1984 agreement worked out between the People's Republic of China and Britain called for one country, two systems, with China maintaining Hong Kong as a Special Administrative Region (SAR), and promising to retain Hong Kong's economic, legal and social system for 50 years.

Left to right: Beijing's Imperial Palace—better known as the Forbidden City—and the Great Wall of China reveal tantalizing glimpses of the past; in Guangzhou, China's answer to Walmart can be found in Chia Tai Makro, a subsidiary of a Dutch retailing chain that offers frozen snakes and turtles among the hypermarket's vast selection of wares; and, Professor Anil Gupta, sporting Chairman Mao's signature cap, poses as a capitolist comrade. Below, fellow comrades (a.k.a. students) comp it up for the camera.

People are not, for example, allowed to move freely between Hong Kong and the mainland without passing through border checkpoints. Although mainland Chinese are not permitted to move to Hong Kong, Beijing welcomes Hong Kong residents who want to move to China. Not all find this as repressive as it seems considering the economic failures of Russia's totally open system after the collapse of the Soviet Union.

"It's not like switching a light on and off," says Fung, who expects a somewhat tense environment for several years, with mainland China exerting more influence over Hong Kong than the reverse. "Many people of Hong Kong have 'savings plans,'" says Fung, "in the form of citizenship in other lands, principally Australia, New Zealand, Canada and the United States, in that order." They are prepared to emigrate, if necessary.

Historically, the Hong Kongese are not noted for their political acumen, says Fung.

"It's not something we value as a whole. If you compare the political systems of Hong Kong, Taiwan and the United States, Hong Kong is far behind," he says. Ruled for some 150 years by the British and now by the Chinese, the people are unaccustomed to exercising control over the rulers.

In the mercantile-based city, their primary focus has been on economic development. Their concerns are for food on their plates, clothing for their children. In that regard they have done well. Hong Kong's poverty level has dropped significantly over the past several decades: from once the majority of the population to now less than 10 percent, says Fung. Most of Hong Kong's six million residents are now considered middle- and upper-income. "So, in many ways, Hong Kong has more to lose than gain," he says.

Still, there are gains to be had.

A big one: the 1.2 billion ready customers in China. And these are not sophisticated consumers, explains Fung. "Their needs are relatively simple, so products are readily available to sell to them."

But more importantly, he says, "The people will gain their heritage. On my birth certificate, it doesn't say I'm Chinese. It doesn't say I'm British. It states that I am a British subject. I'm a nonperson. So, culturally speaking, this is huge. It's the economic and political side that we are leery of."

His greatest concern is who will emerge as the top rung leadership of the Communist Party. "Mao to Deng to who?" says Fung. "There is no clear leader." He says it isn't even clear



whether it will be a single leader or if power will be spread among a committee.

Lynn Reyes, a part-time M.B.A. student and a Filipino American, found Hong Kong and China highly entrepreneurial and complex and, in that regard, "uniquely Asian." What struck her most strongly was the Chinese government's willingness to change, a characteristic unknown even a few years back. "You can't just think about freedom of the press; you have to think about freedom to have a better life," says Reyes, who works in Asian disbursements at the World Bank.

She compares some countries' rush to democracy to that of a company's embrace of outsourcing: doing it just because it is seen as the thing to do. She says that the Chinese slow course is one that Westerners, particularly Americans, whose ideology is based on individualism, find hard to grasp.

But Gupta believes the slow course should not be discounted. "Even the senior U.S. government officials we met say it's not easy to disagree with the Chinese government's perspective because they look around and see what has happened in other countries," he says. "They see Singapore, Malaysia, Hong Kong, Taiwan, South Korea and they see economic success stories."

In each instance, economic development preceded political freedom. On the other hand, when political freedom occurs long before economic development takes place, as in Russia, "What you may get is anarchy. What you may get is the Mafia," says Gupta.

Whose View on Rights

If you have two individuals of equal education and level of background—one in China, the other in America—their viewpoints on human rights and gender issues will differ greatly because of their societal differences, says Fung, who believes the Chinese are at least 50 years behind the United States. "However, as a whole, China has changed tremendously," he says. "In fact, China has changed faster than the U.S. regarding gender issues."

Many of the Americans and Chinese executives the students encounter on their trip pose an interesting rhetorical question to ponder. Should human rights be defined solely in terms of freedom of speech and the freedom to vote? Or should human rights be defined to include also having enough food to eat and having decent housing and decent clothing and decent education?



The United States is economically very rightly intertwined with China in terms of investments and our import-export trade. "If we start to create barriers in our trade and investment relationship with China, the Europeans and the Japanese and others will move in and we will be that much weaker," says Gupta, acknowledging that using trade as a tool against China is completely counterproductive.

For this reason, he regards the annual negotiations about whether or not to grant China Most Favored Nation (MFN) status as "completely hypocritical." Gupta says American corporations operating in China are China's biggest allies to granting MFN status. "We met with more than one subsidiary CEO of large American companies who explicitly stated: 'One of my primary agendas is to lobby for China in Washington,'" says Gupta.

Although he recognizes the need to take a tough stance on human rights, Gupta says we must also consider our relationship with China as multidimensional. "We should deal with human rights issues on their own terms and not mix them up with trade," says Gupta. "Not because it is ideologically the right or wrong thing to do, but because pragmatically we know that, on

trade issues, our leverage is very small. Economically, China is a giant."



"The Chinese are very sophisticated about telecommunications, cell phones, pagers—but try to sell them toothpaste," says Rene Wakefield. "By broadening the business students' exposure, you gain a better global understanding of how to do business. You don't have to think, 'Who's my market in the U.S. alone?'"

There's a big difference between taking a class and immersing yourself in the culture, says Bill Wakefield, who expects his degree, focused on international business marketing and entrepreneurship, "to open doors and to open my mind."

In his opinion, it already has: "I learned more in this 12-day class than in all my other classes combined. You don't know what you don't know before you go."

As intensive as the trip was, Rene Wakefield says it barely scratched the surface, culturally. "But we can learn what questions we need to ask. Americans are in a very small box." **CP**

Photographs throughout article courtesy of Anil Gupta's class.

EXPLORATIONS



Inventors of the Year Patented for Success

Thanks to the university's 1997 honorees, you may soon be able to protect the environment with your refrigerator, stave off malignant tumors with your plants or repair your car with computer software and more.

In celebration of the Office of Technology Liaison's (OTL) 10 years of moving new inventions from the laboratory to the market, Reinhard Radermacher was singled out as the recipient of the university's first William E. Kirwan Technology Transfer Award, honoring the inventor of a technology that has had a significant impact on science and industry in the last decade.

Radermacher, director and cofounder of the Center for Environmental Energy Engineering and professor of mechanical engineering, has founded 27 new technologies in energy-saving heat pump and refrigeration devices, including domestic refrigeration systems that use 50 percent less energy and environmentally friendly refrigerant mixtures that

abolish the use of ozone-depleting compounds. Seven of Radermacher's inventions have been licensed to industry; five have been patented.

The physical sciences' Inventor of the Year was Kawthar Zaki, professor of electrical engineering, who developed a microwave filter that can be used in mobile, wireless and satellite communication systems. The filter, which has

been licensed to K&L Microwave in Salisbury, Md., is being used at a communication system's base station (a midway station for transmitted signals before they reach their destination) to measure the power efficiency of the signal transmissions.

Graduate assistant Seyed Mohammad Hadavi and professor Mohammad Modarres of the material and nuclear engineering department took top honors in the information sci-

ences category for a software tool that can monitor and assess the physical structure and control sys-

tems of a nuclear power plant. When modified it will simplify not only the National Regulatory Commission's procedure concerning power plant maintenance, but also everyday difficulties like car repair.

Assistant research scientist Francis Cunningham and graduate assistant Zairen Sun of the plant biology department took home the award in the life sciences division by identifying plant carotenoid enzyme genes to assist in human nutrition and disease prevention. Manipulation of a plant's carotenoid production, according to their findings, will enhance the nutritional value of most crops. The enzyme genes also improve resistance to tumors. —BM

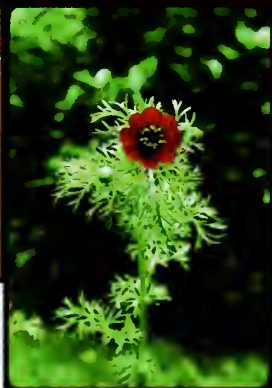
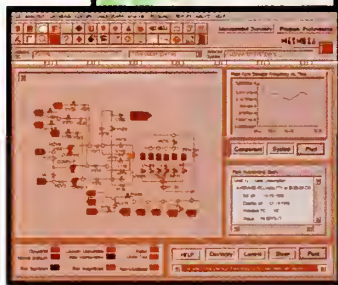
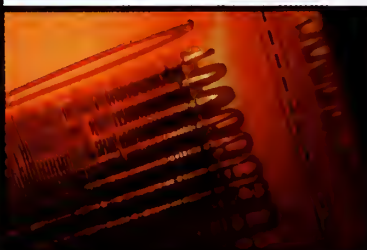
CHARGING INTO SMART BORROWING

You've just opened your credit card bill. You've had your first look at your balance. As the blood slowly drains from your face you suddenly remember that you need only to pay the minimum amount due this month. You mail off a check and go contentedly about your business; you'll have months to pay off the rest.

Your pleasant bubble of procrastination is about to burst. Lawrence Ausubel, a professor of economics at Maryland, has been conducting "an empirical examination of the credit card market" since the late 1980s and has formed what he calls an "underestimation hypothesis" regarding consumer behavior in the market. "Many people underestimate the amount they borrow, or delude themselves into thinking that they'll pay off the balance within a few months, that interest rates don't matter so much," he says.

The harsh reality is that they matter a great deal. While you're running up new charges, the remainder of your previous balance continues to accrue interest at a rate of 15 or 16 percent. This inflated number is then added to the balance of your next bill. Despite such consequences, Ausubel says that 60 percent of all credit card holders are accumulating interest.

Ausubel draws the figures for his research from the triennial Survey of Consumer



From top left, clockwise: A microwave filter, refrigerator technology, plant enzymes and systems software received 1997 accolades.

Finances sponsored by the Federal Reserve System. He multiplies the responses as a representation of 100 million American households to estimate the amount of money consumers profess to borrow on their credit cards.

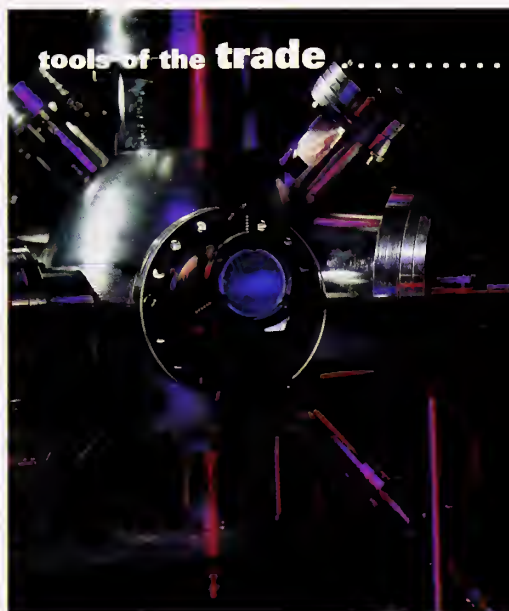
"American households only report half of their actual credit card borrowing," says Ausubel, who asserts that this is not a conscious mistake; people give less thought to interest rates than they should.

How can everyone become more aware of their borrowing habits? "People in such a situation would be doing themselves a favor if they shopped for a credit card with a low interest rate," Ausubel suggests, "and if they consciously made an effort to work down their balances." —BM

A KNIGHT'S DAY TO SHINE

Fictional works about King Arthur's knights depict Sir Lancelot as supremely confident. But when the university's own robotic Lancelot journeyed to Tokyo for a prestigious robot jousting tournament his student creators were not

Lancelot, a student-built robot, took first honors at the Japanese Robot Grand Prix in Tokyo this summer.



tools of the trade

The blue plume signals that a pulsed laser beam has evaporated a ceramic target; the resulting vapor condenses on a heated surface. Such thin film research finds everyday application from the coating on prescription glasses to the magnetic film in your computer's hard drive. Center for Superconductivity Research scientists are developing superconducting thin films—whose thickness is about 1 percent of the diameter of a human hair—to create high-frequency devices to improve the performance of radar and telecommunication systems.

nearly so self-assured.

After all, they were traveling to a land where building robots is practically a national pastime. And their formidable foes would be students from Japan's universities where robot-building is a routine part of their regimen.

While Japan may be the robot kingdom, Maryland's

state sport is jousting. Facing 107 challengers from Japan, Lancelot ruled the day in the jousting competition—the most challenging event in the Japanese Robot Grand Prix. To win, Lancelot had to circle a track for

100 seconds and use a lance to accurately hit targets on both sides of the track more often than any of his competitors. Mordred, a second Maryland entry, came in fourth.

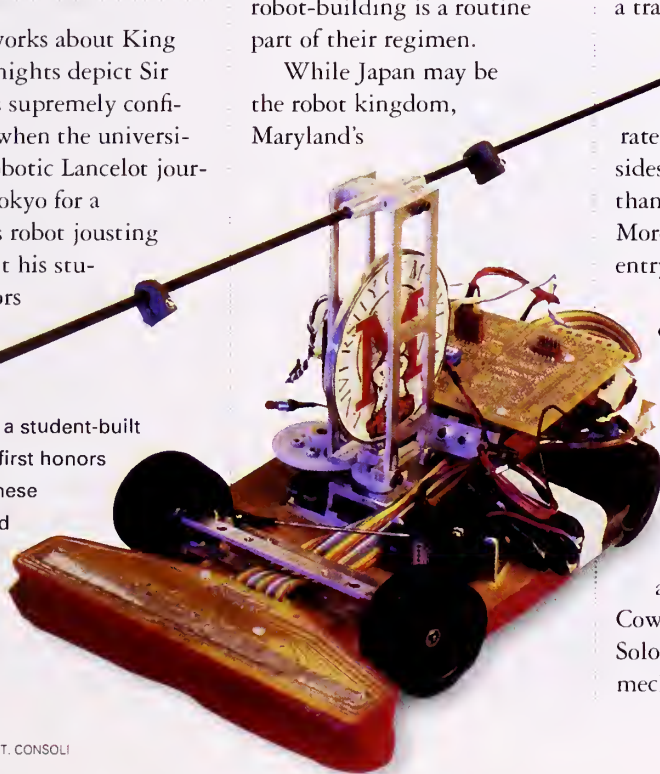
"We thought we could do well in the competition, but we could hardly believe it when we won," says Chris Cowles, who expects to graduate next May with dual degrees in electrical engineering and computer science.

Cowles and teammates Solomon Marini, a May '97 mechanical engineering grad,

engineering students Norman McGlothlin and Francisco Rivas, and Barzalai Spinak, a May '97 computer science alumnus, designed and built the four-wheeled robot. About the size of a radio-controlled car, Lancelot and competing robots are completely autonomous, with on-board computer "brains" directing their movements.

Lancelot's winning performance is yet more proof of Clark School of Engineering's successful approach to undergraduate engineering education, says Gregory Walsh '89, assistant professor of mechanical engineering. The curriculum combines traditional scientific and technical training with significant exposure to product design, testing, manufacturing and team building.

Walsh designed the robot-building course and taught it for the first time this past semester. —LT





A Sweeping View of the Earth

Backed by a \$60 million contract from NASA, Ralph Dubayah leads a research team whose two-year satellite mission will calculate 98 percent of our planet's vegetation—a dream come true for geographers and ecologists.

For centuries, scientists could only guess at how much vegetation covered the earth. They literally couldn't count the trees for the forests. All that will change beginning in February 2000, when the Vegetation Canopy Lidar (VCL) satellite mission rides into orbit on a Pegasus rocket. The satellite will sweep the earth with laser beams, creating a calculated census of 98 percent of the world's forests.

Within a two-year period, the mission will provide a global inventory of tree heights, forest canopy structure and ground topography, says project director Ralph Dubayah, associate professor of geography and a member of the university's Institute for Advanced Computer Studies. He says the data could revolutionize our understanding of how cutting down forests affects weather patterns or burning fossil fuels influences global warming.

For ecologists, "we're producing the instrument of their dreams—something that will measure canopy structure from space," Dubayah says. And for geographers like himself, "We'll have views into the planet that we never had

before. It's so remarkable that we don't know how tall trees are, or how leaves and branches are distributed."

The data will also disclose accurate ground elevations all around the earth. In the past, researchers have relied on brass plates hammered into the ground at various locations—benchmarks used to define topography. Once the lasers begin relaying their data, billions of ground control points will offer a much more accurate network of topography and elevation, he says.

Dubayah is the principal investigator of the Vegetation Canopy Lidar mission, a project backed by a \$60 million contract from the National Aeronautics and Space Administration (NASA). Dubayah and his team won the contract after a stiff scientific competition that initially pitted his proposal against 44 others vying for NASA funds.

After reviewing the scientific merit of each, NASA selected 12 proposals to move to the next phase of competition. This stage required entrants to submit a full proposal that included a scientific justification, the instruments to be built, anticipated data sets and how the project would be managed.

"It was the most competitive process I've ever been in," says Dubayah who has received several NASA grants in the past. The \$60 million represents the largest contract ever awarded to the University of Maryland, but for NASA, which has spent billions of dollars on past satellite projects, the price is a bargain.

Thumbing through the two-inch thick binder that holds his winning entry, Dubayah says, "This project represents a new way of doing things for NASA. We're not giving them a spacecraft but data sets—information that will answer the scientific questions in the proposal." As part of its Earth Systems Science Pathfinder program, NASA's objective is to produce data quickly with missions that are relatively inexpensive—between \$60 million and \$90 million.

The program provides mechanisms to rapid-

Ralph Dubayah's research team will accurately pinpoint the effects of deforestation.





principal investigator

Name: Ralph Dubayah

Title: Associate Professor,
Department of Geography and
member, Institute for
Advanced Computer Studies

Education: Ph.D., Geography,
University of California, Santa
Barbara

Philosophy: What drives me
is understanding. Science
imbues me with a compassion-
ate enjoyment of life.

The book I'm reading now:
Siddhartha by Herman Hesse

Greatest satisfaction: Teach-
ing—helping students learn the
truth of their own lives, who
they are, and understanding
what education should be.

Favorite geographer: Alexan-
der von Humboldt (1769–1859),
German naturalist and explor-
er, best known for his many
valuable contributions to the
study of geophysics, meteorol-
ogy and oceanography.

**If I weren't a geographer,
I'd be...** Writing music in the
high desert.

ly answer important questions about the earth without spending 10 to 15 years and billions of dollars on projects where scientific priorities can change or rockets can blow up on the launch pad. "NASA views it as a rapid response tool in its arsenal of earth science tools," Dubayah says.

His co-investigators at NASA Goddard will build the VCL instrument, consisting of five lasers and a telescope attached to a satellite orbiting 250 miles above the earth. Because the VCL uses a mature technology already successfully used in other space projects in 1996—one on the Shuttle mission, the other on the Mars Orbiter—it has a high probability of success.

Lidar, a counterpart to the more familiar radar, works on a similar principle, sending out a signal which bounces back to a detector, in this case a lightweight telescope one meter in diameter.

Instead of radio waves, lidar uses a laser that emits pulses of light. The light hits an object and energy is reflected back to space, Dubayah explains. "It's almost like an echo," he says. And by measuring how long it takes the pulse to return from the surface, "you can calculate how far away the surface is or how high a tree is." This measurement is known as laser altimetry.

Collectively, the returning signals form a wave that looks much like the tracings of a lie detector or echocardiogram. These tracings, however, give a profile of canopy height, density and topography matched to specific locations on the ground.

During the mission, five lasers will fire pulses at the ground, dragging light across the earth like a rake across a yard. Each laser will fire 290 times per second as it moves across the landscape, returning what Dubayah calls "a set of contiguous footprints."

"The laser light should penetrate even the densest canopy, and will be active day and night," he adds. During the two-year mission, the pulses will also chart the seasonal variations of vegetation. Dubayah notes, however, "We're pushing the edge of technology." No one has put a laser in space and fired it so rapidly for such a long time.

The project has two main applications—terrestrial ecosystem modeling and prediction, and

climate modeling and prediction. "Currently, we have quite poor and divergent ideas of the earth's vegetated biomass—the total amount of above ground plant material," Dubayah says. "We don't really know how much vegetation there is in general, or the amount of trees, plants or plant material, globally."

Without baseline data for comparison, the effects of deforestation or changes in the global carbon cycle are difficult to predict or measure. Scientists know that burning fossil fuels and clearing forests have increased the amount of carbon dioxide (CO₂) in the earth's atmosphere over the past 100 years. Once in the atmosphere, carbon dioxide tends to prevent the escape of outgoing long-wave radiation from the earth to outer space. As more heat is produced and less escapes, the temperature of the earth increases—producing the "greenhouse effect."

"It's important to understand where all the carbon is going," Dubayah says. "Some is sequestered in plants, some in the ocean and the atmosphere, but it doesn't add up," he explains.

Dubayah's industrial collaborators on the project are CTA Space Systems of McLean, Va., who will build the spacecraft, and Fibertex Inc. of Herndon, Va., who will build the lasers. The Goddard Flight Center Laboratory for Terrestrial Physics in Greenbelt, Md., will build the other scientific instruments and Omitron Inc. of Greenbelt, Md., will handle day-to-day management. The university's Institute for Advanced Computer Studies will put the raw data into data products for public release.

During the mission, five lasers will fire pulses at the ground, dragging light across the earth like a rake across a yard.

While scientists will be following the bouncing beams, the infrared light will be invisible and harmless to the rest of the world. "The laser is eye-safe," Dubayah says. "It's like the beam used in remote controls that operate TVs." Humans won't see the laser light, but it will be illuminating guesswork into measurable information. —GC

PORTFOLIO



Two for the Show

Dan Conway likes the fact that Dan Wagner's office is just down the hall in Tawes. It allows for some friendly bantering, he says, as the two strike a balance between what set designer Conway envisions and what lighting designer Wagner can produce. "I know not to ask for a roof covering the entire set," jokes Conway.

For the past 15 years, the two members of the theatre faculty have collaborated successfully on area professional productions. Among their current projects is Olney Theatre's production of *Peter Pan*, opening in December, in which artistic director Jim Petosa recasts the familiar tale as if a dream, so that all the action takes place in the children's nursery—a creative and cost-saving notion. Conway is confident that Wagner's lighting will be in synch with his sets, calling him the

"best lighting designer in D.C."

With five Helen Hayes Awards honoring achievement in professional theater to Wagner's credit, Conway's assessment has plenty of company.

"Lighting is putting together a puzzle," says Wagner. "You absorb bits of information from a lot of different sources and in a very short amount of time try to make it all fit together and turn it into something larger."

Among his professional credits, Wagner is resident designer for Studio Theatre in D.C., Olney Theatre and its touring company, National Players, in residence at the university. After earning his undergraduate degree at Maryland, he worked in a professional scenery design studio in New York. But he missed the entire process, so he returned to theater and to

Amadeus' inventive set gets a second run at Olney next spring.

Maryland to study set and lighting design. Since 1990, Wagner has been sharing his talents with undergraduate and graduate students at Maryland.

"Light is one of the ways in which you can help the emotion of the play because it is the most changeable of the design elements," says Wagner. But he also finds that its illusory nature is often what is most difficult for students to grasp. "So that makes both the teaching of it and the learning difficult, although difficult in a good way—a challenge."

Prior to joining Maryland's faculty in 1994, Conway spent 10 years in New York as a freelance set designer. In one year alone he did 22 shows, an incredible number by any standard.

By day, Conway says he staged elaborate industrial design shows for corporate giants such as IBM. But at night he worked on off-Broadway productions whose set design budgets might total a paltry \$500. The joke among theater folks, says Conway, is: "We have only \$2,000 but we know you can make it look like \$10,000." He wishes.

Conway says he's upfront with students about the difficulties of maintaining a career based on theater alone. Even his own resumé includes creating permanent sets for shows on Northern Virginia's public television stations—one for "Sports-talk" and another for the *Washington Post* Foreign Service's on-air magazine. But his first love remains theater.

Amadeus, which opened University Theatre's 1996–97 season and was staged by Conway and Wagner, with costumes by colleague Helen Huang, gets a second staging at Olney Theatre next spring. While the actors will all be professionals this time around, many of the sculptures, paintings and sets that University of Maryland students created will find new life in the Olney production. —DB

SOME SOUND ADVICE

Do you delight in listening to Sergei Prokofiev's *Peter and the Wolf* but cringe at speaking aloud the Russian composer's name? Not to mention those tongue-twisting German opera titles.

And what of the on-air announcer who must contend daily with names, titles and musical terms based in some 30 foreign languages?

"Anybody can pronounce these things, if only your eyes give your tongue the right signal," says Robert Fradkin, author of *The Well-Tempered Announcer: A Pronunciation Guide to Classical Music* (University of Indiana Press, 1996) that covers some 2,000 items with scholarly credibility.

The author also finds ways to assist the linguistically uninitiated. (For one, he cautions announcers not to gurgle or expectorate too loudly when giving Bach his Germanic due. A kinder and gentler approach works best "for the sake of your station's microphones and your listeners' speaker systems.")

The authoritative guide by Fradkin, a music aficionado and assistant professor of Hebrew at Maryland, took shape after several summers coaching a group of high school students in Chesapeake, Va., who run a public radio station with

classical music programming.

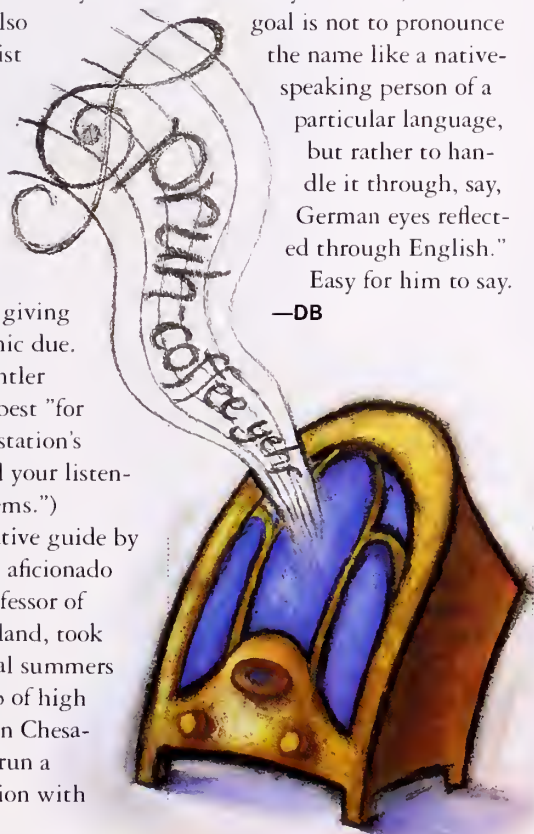
Although it is understandable that such novices would need help, Fradkin also knew, from three decades of listening to classical announcers across the country, they were not alone. Even seasoned announcers need some gentle guidance. (His linguistic insight is welcomed at the Association of Music Personnel in Public Radio's annual meetings.)

Fradkin has arranged the guide in a comfortable musical format—four movements at its heart plus five interludes for those who wish greater linguistic depth. By the way, his guide suggests the Russian three-syllable, *prub-cough-yehf* or the half-English, four syllable version, *prub-coffee-yehf*.

Says Fradkin, "The goal is not to pronounce the name like a native-speaking person of a particular language, but rather to handle it through, say, German eyes reflected through English."

Easy for him to say.

—DB



Collecting Life's Little Details

It was a simple assignment, really. Just an essay on why she wanted to be a journalism major. But it was while doing that deceptively easy first assignment in her first journalism course that Patti Kim realized she did not want to be a journalism major at all. She wanted to be an English major.

Her parents were less than enthusiastic about her decision; they felt journalism was more practical. But Kim '92, ARHU, '96 M.F.A., has never looked back, and now that she's published her first novel, her parents don't either.

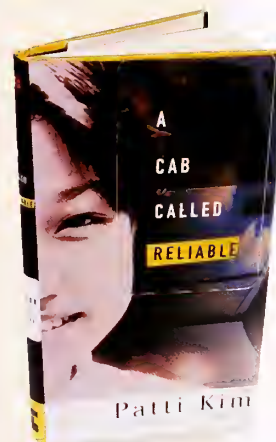
A Cab Called Reliable is the story of Ahn Joo Cho, a Korean-American girl growing up in a motherless household. Kim calls the book a "collection of details that I've observed in my life and others." She admits that while her parents may have inspired the characters, the events are not autobiographical.

Surprisingly, Kim didn't grow up dreaming of being a writer, and says the idea "just fell in my lap." Trying to find a class that wasn't filled up, she took her first creative writing course on a whim. The teacher of the course soon discovered her talent and encouraged her to write.

Kim began crafting the short stories that would eventually come together as *A Cab Called Reliable* while an undergraduate. The last chapter of the book, once a short story titled "Oil Change," was featured in the Summer 1996 issue of *College Park*.

Released by St. Martin's Press in July, Kim's book was favorably reviewed by the *New York Times* and selected as a Book-of-the-Month Club alternate. Now at work full-time on her second novel, Kim wants to make a career out of her writing.

All this from a simple essay and an open class. —CS





Cracking the Hard-boiled Mystery

McKeldin Library's exhibit mixes a dash of Hammett and a splash of Cain.

Overlooking a first edition of Dashiell Hammett's *The Maltese Falcon* in the Katherine Ann Porter Room of McKeldin Library is a somewhat less-valuable replica of the big, black bird so sought after in the book.

Both are part of "Hard Boiled Books: Four Crime Writers from Maryland," an exhibit featuring first editions and pulp paperbacks by four authors—including Hammett—with ties to Maryland.

Despite the name, hard-boiled mysteries have little to do with eggs and a lot to do with the three G's—girls, guns and gangsters. Exhibit curator James Stephenson credits Hammett with starting the genre that is "not so much detection, but more shoot-it-out."

Hammett was born in St. Mary's County, Md., and may have drawn inspiration from his stint as a Pinkerton detective in Baltimore before he moved to San Francisco after World War I to become a writer.

Another hard-boiled writer in the collection is James M. Cain, who was born in Annapolis and was once a protégé of H.L. Mencken. He moved to Hollywood to write

books like *The Postman Always Rings Twice*, but returned to Maryland at the end of his life and even taught a creative writing course at the university. Many of the books in his part of the exhibit are first-editions signed by him and donated to the University Libraries.

Marylandia curator Douglas McElrath says even though some critics don't consider hard-boiled mysteries literature, the books do represent the popular culture of the time. But the genre is not dead. Included in the exhibit are books by alumnus George P. Pelecanos '80, ARHU, who lives in Silver Spring, Md., and writes contemporary novels in the hard-boiled tradition.

Rounding out the collection is William Lindsay Gresham, born in Baltimore in 1909 and the author of *Nightmare Alley*, a dark tale set among circus freaks.

Anyone unable to visit the exhibit, which runs through December, can check out an edited version on the World Wide Web at <http://www.lib.umd.edu/UMCP/RARE/797hmpg.html>. —CS



Dashiell Hammett posed as a detective for the dust jacket of his novel, *The Thin Man*.

FROM GENERIC TO RENAISSANCE MEN

Richard Hsu '92, ENGR and Greg DiCostanzo '93, ARHU came to the University of Maryland with a mutual goal. Both were intent on joining what they believed would be one of the university's many a cappella groups. But... "There were none," Hsu remembers.

Undeterred, he simply started one. Hsu and two fellow members of the University Chorale starting recruiting vocalists for a proposed all-male group; DiCostanzo got wind of the auditions, appropriately, through word of

Since 1993 the two have comprised one-half of DaVinci's Notebook, an Arlington-based, anything-goes a cappella quartet whose quirky repertoire includes "Metal Shop," a compilation of hard rock tunes like "Purple Haze" and "Stairway to Heaven" arranged barbershop style.

The group's first public performance was at the 1994 Harmony Sweepstakes Mid-Atlantic regional competition. They placed third. Three years later, DaVinci's Notebook is the Mid-Atlantic's a cappella champion thanks to a first-place finish last March. It was an unexpected victory for

which, DiCostanzo quips, he needed "five bags of plasma, electroshock therapy and a dunking in a vat of hot oil" to recover.

And how they've recovered. DaVinci's Notebook is now a rising star on both the local and national circuit. Still, DiCostanzo and Hsu will never forget their a cappella roots with the group that celebrates its 10th anniversary next spring.

"The Generics were one of the best things about my stay at Maryland," says DiCostanzo. "And they would never have been possible without Doc [Roger Folstrom, professor of music and director of the University Chorale]."

Will more future Generic talent be unearthed at the December 6 SpamJam? Stay tuned. —BM

In-Residence and On-the-Road

Spreading the word among music lovers about the School of Music's growing reputation just got a boost, as one of the most distinguished woodwind players in the country has joined the faculty as artist-in-residence.

Director Christopher Kendall says the school is fortunate to have attracted Loren Kitt (right), who is considered "the great artiste" of the National Symphony Orchestra where he has been principal clarinetist since 1970. Kitt is also a core member of the Twentieth Century Consort, the renowned chamber music ensemble that Kendall founded.

Under a three-year contract, Kitt will spend approximately half of his time at the university this academic year, serving as a mentor to students already enrolled, and, when he's on the road performing, seeking out the next rising stars.

Kitt sees recruiting as one of his main priorities, a job that he believes has been made easier by the school's potential. "It looks endless," says Kitt. "With the new building and a new director, it is taking a school that is fairly well known and making it even bigger." Kitt is referring to the Maryland Center for the Performing Arts, under construction and scheduled for completion in 1999, destined to be a model educational facility and showcase for music, dance and theater at Maryland.

Finding talented students in the United States is a challenge as budget cuts have reduced public school funding for music programs, says Kitt, who searches for the individual "who has persevered in spite of that." Increasingly, he says, talented students are drawn from the Far East where the excitement and discovery of Western culture is now centered.

Among his former students, Kitt counts the principal clarinetist with the San Francisco Orchestra. "I like the relationship with students," he says. "It's particularly rewarding for me. It's like watching your children grow up." —DB



From left: Bernie Muller-Thym, Richard Hsu '92, Paul Sabourin, and Greg DiCostanzo '93 comprise DaVinci's Notebook.

mouth. In the spring of '88 the Generics debuted in the residence and dining halls, where they performed until the first-ever Spamfest in spring 1990 provided them with a stage. The annual concert was named for the group's trademark T-shirts bearing the bar code of that most generic of all foods.

But four years of Spamfest and SpamJam (the fall concert) weren't enough for Hsu. Nor were five years for DiCostanzo.

Fulbright Center Partners with Maryland

No other name resonates with the power of J. William Fulbright's in the arena of international education and exchange. Since 1946, the Fulbright Scholars program has supported more than 200,000 university

students and faculty from every point of the globe in study and teaching across national boundaries.

Now, the J. William Fulbright International Center, a collaboration between Fulbright International Inc. and the University of Maryland, will provide a focus for scholarly research and discussion on international policy, global issues and programs that foster the life goals of the late Senator Fulbright. The center will consist of three new buildings on the university campus, which will include an International Town Hall, a Fulbright Resource Center, and lodging and dining facilities for international guests, exchange visitors and scholars.

Harriet Mayor Fulbright, widow of the senator, has been instrumental in bringing Fulbright International to Maryland. Central to the complex is the resource center, which will serve as an archive of Fulbright-related resources and historical information. The archive will contain a commemorative exhibit of mementos of Senator Fulbright's distinguished career and the more than 60 honorary degrees bestowed on him over the course of his 88 years. The Town Hall is conceived as a multi-purpose, state-of-the-art conference center, equipped with the most advanced communication and computer systems. The hall will host symposia

of global significance in every discipline, connecting with colleagues around the world through sophisticated teleconferencing technologies.

The University of Maryland is among the top 10 institutions nationally in faculty Fulbright awards and in hosting international Fulbright faculty. With more than 4,000 international visitors each year, and over 100 centers, institutes and programs that link academic disciplines with international activities, it is a natural partner in this prestigious endeavor.

Harriet Fulbright is leading the effort to raise \$4.5 million in private funds to build and endow the Fulbright International Center and its programs. These private funds will augment the university's contribution of \$11 million toward the design and construction of the center. The fund-raising campaign is part of

the university's comprehensive \$350 million campaign, *Bold Vision•Bright Future*. — JB

A CAREER BOOST FOR STUDENT ATHLETES

Barry Gossett developed a life-long interest in Terrapin athletics during the 1950s, when the football team was the national champion and he was a Boy Scout volunteer usher at Byrd Stadium. His commitment to the Terps was expressed last spring when he and his wife, Mary, announced a \$1 million gift earmarked for athletic facilities and for scholarships.

Because of his interest in seeing student athletes apply what they've learned, the Department of Intercollegiate Athletics has named its academic support unit the Gossett Academic Support and Career Development Center for Terrapin Student-Athletes. Gossett says he did not contribute this gift for the recognition that followed. "The true reward you get is to see that people have the opportunity to learn and grow," he says. "I think if you participate in athletics, it helps you very much appreciate what you learn in the classroom and how to apply it."

Gossett himself left the University of Maryland in his junior year after his father died, and went to work in Baltimore with the late A.V. Williams, an early Terp football hero and benefactor of the university. Gossett is now the



Clockwise, from left: J. William Fulbright in his first Congressional campaign; the Medal of Freedom, presented by President Clinton in 1993; Harriet Mayor Fulbright; the proposed Fulbright Center at Maryland.



Left to right: Athletic Director Deborah Yow, donors Barry and Mary Gossett and Coach Ron Vanderlinden at the presentation of the Gossetts' \$1 million gift to the athletic program.

chairman of the board of Williams Scotsman Inc., the company that A.V. Williams founded. The firm is a national leader in the leasing, selling and servicing of mobile offices and modular structures.

A season-ticket holder for years, Gossett enjoys following student athletes in their careers as much as watching the wins and losses on the field. "I kind of got hooked on football here, seeing all of the great players and the teams of the Coach Tatum era," he says. "It's just fun to follow the progress of these kids and to see them accomplish things after their athletic careers."

The Gossett Career Development Center "will assure that our student athletes remain as competitive in the classroom and in the workplace as they are on the field of play," says President William E. Kirwan. —JB

MAKING A MARK

A fund-raising campaign with a \$350 million dollar goal is no small undertaking. The university has been preparing for several years to launch this major effort in support of academic excellence. Part of the planning involved choosing a theme and identity for the campaign that would capture the excitement and possibility that a successful campaign would realize.

Bold Vision•Bright Future is the name selected for the seven-year initiative that will guarantee the University of Maryland's stature as a top 10 public research university in the years to come. The theme and design were developed by the University Publications staff in coordination with the campaign leadership and various campus constituencies. The logo, an ox-eye window often used in Georgian style architecture—one of the hallmarks of the university campus—symbolizes the letting in of light, and the bright sky beyond suggests both the possibility of all that our world holds and the challenge of much that is unknown.

The bold vision of the campaign title is based on the results of a strategic planning process that led to a series of university priorities the fund-raising campaign will support. A large portion of the dollar goal is targeted to endowments for scholarships, fellowships, faculty chairs and professorships directly tied to strengthening the university's

academic standing. Other funds are being sought for the libraries, technological enhancements and new or renovated facilities, including the Maryland Center for the Performing Arts, an Alumni Center and a new or improved basketball arena.

According to Reid Crawford, vice president for university advancement, "At the conclusion of this campaign, the University of Maryland will have the

endowment base and the infrastructure to place it in the top tier of public research universities nationwide. But it is only through private gifts that the goals of this campaign can be achieved."

Launched publicly on October 24th with leadership gifts of more than \$110 million toward the \$350 million goal, the campaign will be a major focus of advancement activities until its conclusion in 2002. —JB



**BOLD
VISION
BRIGHT
FUTURE**

THE CAMPAIGN FOR THE
UNIVERSITY OF
MARYLAND

Goals for a Bright Future

The Campaign for the University of Maryland officially began July 1, 1995 and, during the two-year period ending June 30, 1997, has raised \$91.2 million. By campaign end in 2002, the university will raise at least \$350 million, including \$100 million in new endowments.



Dance Enjoys her Kicks

When most of her teenaged friends favored pop musicians, Lory J. Dance embraced karate and kung fu. Now the assistant professor of sociology holds a first degree black belt in tae kwon do and has her eye

on the upcoming 2000 Olympic Games, the first-time appearance for the sport.

Dance has been competing in martial arts since she was 13 years old. "I had a teenage crush on Bruce Lee," Dance says. "When all my friends were crazy about Michael Jackson, I was mesmerized by Bruce Lee."

Lee's example, coupled with determination and plenty of practice, won Dance a gold medal in the Virginia state tae kwon do championship in April. The welterweight division champion then went on to win a silver medal at the national championship in June.

Dance was then eligible to try out for the U.S. team, which competes in international events such as the World Championships and

the Pan Am Games. Although Dance did not make the 1997 team, ("I gave priority to being a professor"), she will try again next year.

Dance, who earned her master's and doctorate in sociology at Harvard, joined the university's faculty in fall 1995. She finds training and teaching at the college level are not always easy.

"One of my biggest challenges is that I don't have enough time for sleep," says Dance. "On the other hand, tae kwon do creates a good balance in my life. It has a positive effect on my energy level. It helps to draw a line between my commitments."

The Korean-style tae kwon do was not Dance's first interest. She switched from karate and kung fu to the self-defense martial art, known for its highly developed kicking techniques, in graduate school. Now, tae kwon do is a way of life for her.

Dance trains three times per week under the instruction of Jun S. Yoo and jogs regularly. "I don't diet," she says. "Dieting and trying to build muscle and train is like putting a half tank of gas in your car and trying to go faster and farther. The body needs fuel. I eat a lot of high-energy good food. For an upcoming competition though, I usually train four times a week, which is in-class training with the instructor, but cardiovascular and speed training make it a six-day training week."

This past summer Dance combined academics and athletics: working on a book—a rewrite of her dissertation "Streetwise versus Schoolwise: The Attitudes of Urban and Inner City Youth Towards Schooling"—and training for her next competition, the 1998 U.S. tae kwon do team trials. —KG

Lory Dance competes at the U.S. Cup Tournament held annually in Connecticut, picking up a silver medal in 1997.

YOW TO LEAD MARYLAND ATHLETICS INTO A NEW MILLENNIUM

Athletic director Deborah Yow's indomitable Terrapin spirit was rewarded this past July when President William E. Kirwan extended her contract for an additional three years, taking her tenure into August 2002.

Since her arrival in fall 1994, Yow's activities have generated outstanding improvements in Maryland's athletic department. She has reduced her inheritance, the \$6.8 million department debt, to \$4.9 million. She has balanced the budget for three consecutive years. In 1997 she helped the department set new records for athletic fund raising and Terrapin Club membership.

Under Yow's leadership, the men's soccer and women's lacrosse, softball and volleyball teams were victorious at four Atlantic Coast Conference tournament championships this past year, and athletes' graduation rates have risen to 69 percent, the highest in school history. Maryland's athletic program is now ranked the 32nd most competitive in the nation. In 1994, Maryland's placement was 54th.

"I am grateful for the extension of the term of my contract and continue to be fully committed to moving University of Maryland athletics vigorously forward," says Yow, who came to Maryland from a similarly successful





Deborah Yow's tenure at Maryland is assured into 2002.

stint as athletic director at Saint Louis University. "I recognize that our progress in Terrapin athletics has been achieved through the partnership with President Kirwan, the administration of the university, and our outstanding coaches and staff members. I also recognize and appreciate the support of our loyal and long-time Terrapin boosters." If Yow stays until 2002, she will have served the longest tenure for a Maryland athletic director since Jim Kehoe's 1969-79 term. —BM

IT'S EASY BEING ON THE GREEN

A question looms at the University of Maryland: Why golf? Why is a sport once commonly associated with old men in mismatched plaids being embraced by Generation X? We could blame it on the hype surrounding twen-



tysomething champion Tiger Woods. We could blame Arnold Palmer, whose status in the '60s made "par" and "birdie" household words. Or we could blame World War II.

"It's a lot of the war babies' children who are taking up golf," explains men's golf coach Tom Hanna. "The generation born in the 1940s have college-age kids now." While in their twenties the "war babies," according to Hanna, were influenced by Arnold Palmer's fame and talent. The young '60s generation seized the golf fad and continued to play as the sport became more competitive and the competitors became more skilled. Now the wartime children have passed the torch—er, club—on to their own kids.

In his four years as coach Hanna has seen a "tremendous increase" in the desire to become a member of the university's golf team; he receives 15 to 45 resumes per season. The team itself has enjoyed recent success, placing fourth in last season's Pepsi-Bradford Streak Classic and second in the Cleveland Golf

Augusta State Invitational. Is all this youthful interest and proficiency a result of parental influence? Possibly—but greenbacks may play an important role as well.

"There are million-dollar

Rules not Meant to Be Broken

Neil Brooks has come to the University of Maryland with one goal: "Nobody violates any rules. If we violate a rule, we have a problem."

As the university's assistant athletic director for compliance, Brooks' job is to enforce the rules of the National Collegiate Athletic Association (NCAA) within the athletic department. Among his many duties he will supervise the compliance and certification unit of the department, assure continuing eligibility for student



Neil Brooks

athletes in coordination with NCAA regulations, and monitor athletic scholarships and financial aid to guarantee compliance. He intends to keep the university "informed about what's going on" in terms of current rules and policies.

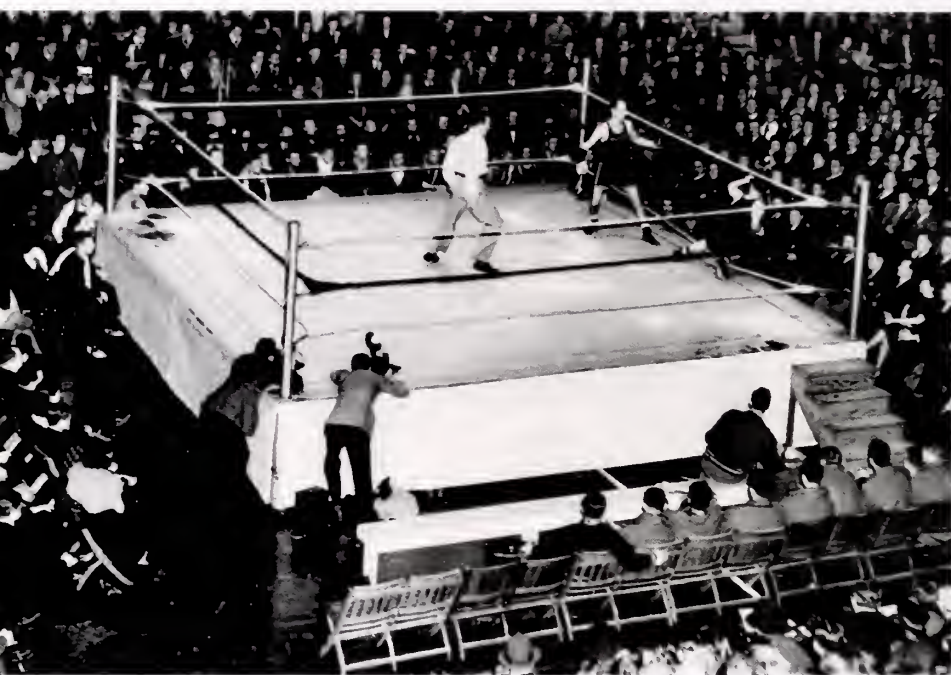
Brooks is the first person to assume this new full-time position, created because of "the commitment and seriousness of compliance from an NCAA and university perspective," says Danita DeHaney, senior associate athletic director. In recognition of the importance of compliance, Brooks reports directly to Athletic Director Deborah Yow. "Maintaining compliance with NCAA rules is central to the integrity of our program in the same way that maintaining excellent student athlete graduation rates must be at the core of our program," says Yow. —BM

transactions conducted on golf courses all the time," says Hanna. "Young people see golf as a visible means of carrying on business deals after college."

Whether it be for personal or professional reasons, students' fascination with golf—on the part of both sexes—has not escaped the notice of Maryland's Department of Intercollegiate Athletics. It is

considering the addition of women's golf as a scholarship sport to give female golfers an opportunity to compete at a varsity level.

"Women's golf would be a welcome addition to our program a few years from now," says athletic director Deborah Yow. "We have an excellent facility and will have a new clubhouse soon." —BM



An Unforgettable Home Advantage

Life in the 'Castle' meant sympathetic teammates and celebrities by the score.



"I remember as a freshman walking up the stairs. The desk was broken, the bed was half falling down, cobwebs everywhere. It was 'welcome to Maryland.' They were old, bad rooms, but in the years I lived there I loved it. It was great because you had your teammates," so begins Curt Callahan's recollections of Ritchie Coliseum, where he lived for four years as an undergraduate student-athlete. The two-time ACC wrestling champ, 145 lb.-weight class, is now an assistant athletic director for his alma mater.

From the mid-'50s to the mid-'70s, Ritchie gave new meaning to the term, "home court advantage," as it also doubled as dormitory

Above: Benny Alperstein was a crowd favorite during 1930's boxing matches held in Ritchie; Above right: 1947 Gator Bowl team and their Capitol Airline hostesses; Right: Ritchie Coliseum in 1934; Left: Namesake, Governor Albert C. Ritchie in 1933.

space for countless Maryland baseball, track, swimming, boxing and wrestling athletes. "Providing rooms," says Callahan, "was a way to give scholarships to the nonrevenue teams."

With narrow halls, concrete floors, block walls and a single, bare light bulb suspended from the ceiling of each dorm room, it's a wonder anyone would recall it fondly.

But wait!

Is that Dionne Warwick singing "Walk on By"? You might not be able to see her without plunking down a fair bit of change, but if you lived in Ritchie in the '60s you could count on the oh-so-mellow sounds of headliners like Warwick or the Cowsills wafting up to your room. And when dances were held in Ritchie, says Callahan, the whole place would shake.

Perhaps his favorite memory is sparring with none other than Muhammad Ali. The year was 1970 and the former heavyweight boxing champ had been barred from the sport for two years for refusing the draft. So rather than getting a chance to "float like a butterfly, sting like a bee," inside the ring, Ali was making his famous moves on the college speaking circuit.

Callahan and a few gangly track men spied Ali, his bodyguard "Baby Face" Logan and trainer Bodini Brown. Their combined girth filled one of the dimly lit hallways. He says Ali wheeled around toward them, removed his suit jacket, and proceeded to throw jabs over Callahan's head, who happened to be center front, promising to "whop them all." Then Ali invited them to join him backstage for an impromptu bull session.

Ali might not have boxed center stage that particular night, but several decades earlier box-



on the sidelines



Added Lustre. Alumnus Bob Pellegri, an offensive lineman who was the ACC Player of the Year in 1955, added yet another star to his crown this past August—induction into the Football Hall of Fame. Pellegri was on the legendary team that reigned as ACC champs in 1953 and 1955. A first-pick choice in the 1956 National Football League draft by the Philadelphia Eagles, he was part of an Eagles' turnaround that would defeat the Green Bay Packers for the World Championship four years later.

Sticking to It. Alana Eliawatt, a senior on the women's field hockey team, was among the 5,500 Jewish athletes who competed in the 15th Annual International Maccabiah Games this past July in Tel Aviv, Israel. Eliawatt had the chance to be on yet another winning team as they defeated South Africa to capture the bronze.

Soccer, Italian-style. Also this summer, senior defender Leo Cullen and sophomore goalkeeper Andy Kirk were part of the U.S. team at the World University Games in Palermo, Italy. The team advanced to the medal round after defeating Ireland, 5-0, the strongest finish ever by a U.S. university soccer team in the games.

Where Are We Going Now? Disney World! That's what the men's soccer team can boast as they head to the ACC tournament, November 13-16, in Orlando. Last year's ACC champions have been ranked in the Top 10 throughout this season, and as high as No. 2, by the National Soccer Coaches' Association of America. But even better than the Magic Kingdom would be a trip to the NCAA finals.

ing reigned supreme when such ringside wonders as the Alperstein brothers packed Ritchie to the rafters. Ben Alperstein '39, was Maryland's two-time NCAA boxing champ. His kid brother, Hotsy '42, followed in step by going undefeated in all of his home bouts at Ritchie.

John McHugh '57, recalls making money parking cars at Ritchie for the standing-room-only boxing matches his freshman year. It also marked the final season for the sport, eliminated because of its growing danger. McHugh says some schools were recruiting Army champions, while others were taking kids.

Living in what had been dubbed the Castle ("more like a roach-filled dungeon") was an adventure, says McHugh, a varsity wrestler.

Ah, but it had its moments: like soaking up sun on the rooftop. And on one particularly hot

night, the roof seemed like a good escape for a few of them, says McHugh. The air might have been cooler but, come morning, they were covered with soot from the nearby smokestacks.

By the time McHugh returned to the university as wrestling coach in 1969, the rooms sported carpeting and the other amenities regarded as common for athletes at rival universities. But stepping into the bathroom continued to be an adventure, with roaches the athletes called Cadillacs because of their size. "Some of the wrestlers kept them in aquariums," says McHugh. "The roaches had Ritchie in tow."

By the mid-'70s, the last of the students to call Ritchie home found ways to bond as had the tenants before them. When students living in the "real" dorms regarded them as second-class citizens, they donned Ritchie Rat T-shirts as a badge of honor. —DB



A Renewed Ritchie Reopens

While most students at Maryland never slept there, probably each and every alum since Ritchie Coliseum opened in 1932 can vividly recall attending one event or another. Once again, Ritchie will be home to varsity sports like men's wrestling, women's volleyball and gymnastic competitions. It will also serve as the practice spot for the men's volleyball team.

A renovation begun in July 1995 has created flexible space to accommodate student-sponsored events and small-scale concerts in addition to varsity and intramural competition.

The new Ritchie got its first test when it served as the registration point for the world finals of the Odyssey of the Mind competition in June. Ritchie was formally dedicated during Parents Weekend on September 20.



CLASS · NOTES



KEY

- A&S** = Arts & Sciences
- AGRI** = College of Agriculture
- ARCH** = School of Architecture
- ARHU** = College of Arts & Humanities
- BMGT** = College of Business & Management
- BSOS** = College of Behavioral & Social Sciences
- CLIS** = College of Library & Information Services
- CMPS** = College of Computer, Mathematical, & Physical Sciences
- EDUC** = College of Education
- ENGR** = College of Engineering
- GRAD** = Graduate School
- HUEC** = College of Human Ecology
- JOUR** = College of Journalism
- LFSC** = College of Life Sciences
- PERH** = College of Physical Education, Recreation, & Health
- PUAF** = School of Public Affairs
- UGS** = Undergraduate Studies

'47

E. Mason Hendrickson, BMGT, was re-appointed to the Maryland Public Service Commission by Gov. Parris Glendening. The commission regulates utilities operating in Maryland.

'50

Mollie Coppel Kruger, EDUC, wrote a book of political and historical verse titled *Ladies First: Rhymes and Times of the Presidents' Wives and Other Female Fantasies*. She has also adapted the book for a musical production performed by the First Lady Players, a group organized by Kruger that tours Maryland, Virginia and Washington, D.C.

'54

Clifford M. Kendall, BMGT, was elected chair of the Greater Washington Board of Trade, an organization that promotes business in the Greater Washington, D.C., area. Kendall is also chair of the board of Computer Data Systems Inc. and Objective Communications Inc.

'59

Robert L. Mitchell, ENGR, was elected vice president and secretary of the National Association of Homebuilders. He is the CEO of Mitchell & Best Homebuilders, which has been named suburban Maryland's "Builder of the Year" for the last nine years. Mitchell has served as president of the Suburban Maryland Building Industry Association and the Maryland Builders Association.



'60

Connie Wrench, EDUC, had her photographs of skulls, skeletons and bone fragments of four-legged land animals on display in an exhibit at the Smithsonian Institute's Naturalist Center in Leesburg, Va. A retired teacher, Wrench also volunteers at the Second Chance Wildlife Center near Gaithersburg, Md.

'61

Sybil R. Moses, ARHU, was appointed assignment judge for Bergen County, N.J., the first time a woman has held that post in the state. She has been a Superior Court judge since 1987.



'64

Henry A. Bauer, BMGT, joined the Washington, D.C.,-based Lockheed Martin IMS as vice president and chief operating officer of its information resource management division. Bauer was director of the U.S. Department of Agriculture's National Computer Center in Kansas City, Mo.



James K. Edzwald, ENGR, '68 M.S., was named a member of the Johns Hopkins University Society of Scholars for his research and teaching in environmental engineering,

specifically water supply and quality. The society honors former postdoctoral fellows and junior or visiting faculty at the university who are distinguished in their field.

'68

Jerald B. Lurie, A&S, was elected to the Board of Governors of the Maryland State Bar Association (MSBA), an advisory and policy-making body of the MSBA. Lurie is chair of the business law section of Adelberg, Rudow, Dorf, Hendler & Sameth.



William E. Kallas, ENGR, '73 M.S., was named president of T.Y. Lin International, a bridge engineering firm. He was previously director of Asian operations at Greiner Engineering Inc.

Russell P. Smith III, BMGT, was selected as personnel director for Eastern Shore Hospital Center and Upper Shore Community Mental Health Center, both Maryland state psychiatric hospitals. He is also active in various youth and governmental organizations within the region.

'69

Jerry Ceppos, JOUR, received the Torch of Liberty Award from the Anti-Defamation League for contributions to the community and to journalism. Ceppos is the executive editor and senior vice president of the *San Jose Mercury News*. Knight-Ridder, the company that owns the *Mercury News*, honored him last year for promoting diversity in the newsroom and in the paper.

Carl Iseli, A&S, was elected president of the Digital Imaging Marketing Association, an organization of about 4,000 firms in the field of digital photography. He is vice president of digital technologies at Ritz Camera Centers Inc. in Beltsville, Md.

William C. Megary, A&S, was named to head the FBI in New Jersey. He was head of the Criminal Division of the FBI's Washington Metropolitan Field Office in Washington, D.C.



Give me an
"M," 1964

'71

Donald F. Cusic, JOUR, published his 10th book, *Eddy Arnold: I'll Hold You in my Heart*, a biography of the Country Music Hall of Famer. Cusic is a professor of music business at Belmont University in Nashville, Tenn.

Gary S. Melnick, BMGT, was named a member of Penn Mutual Life Insurance Company's Golden Eagle Club. Membership in the club signifies the highest level of individual achievement in the company.

Dr. Stephen C. Shannon, A&S, '75 M.A., has been named head of the University of New England's College of Osteopathic Medicine after serving as acting dean of the college. He has received the U.S. Secretary and Health and Human Services Award for innovations in Health Promotion and Disease Prevention and the New England Foundation for Osteopathic Medicine Award.

'72

Charles G. Krips III, EDUC, is an employee of the U.S. State Department and director of the Regional Procurement Support Office (RPSO) in the U.S. Embassy in Bonn, Germany. RPSO provides procurement support to 200 U.S. embassies and consulates worldwide.

Robert G. Smith, GRAD, M.S., '73 Ph.D., was chosen as superintendent for the Arlington, Va., public school system. Previously, he was an assistant superintendent for the Spring Independent School District in Houston.

'73

Christine A. Courtois, EDUC, M.A., '79 Ph.D., was given the "Distinguished Contributions to Applied Psychology as a Professional Practice" award by the Board of Professional Affairs for her research on incest and other sexual victimizations.



Nice socks, 1968

OBITUARIES

'34

Carl M. Mann, EDUC, '53 M.S., died July 20, 1996, at Washington County Hospital in Hagerstown, Md. He was 84.

Mann taught math for seven years and industrial arts for 13 years. He left teaching to be director of purchasing for the Washington County school system until his retirement in 1977.

During his 42-year career, Mann taught adult education classes, helped set up and supervise an on-the-job training program for World War II veterans employed in Washington County, and helped research land records for the Maryland State Tax Commission for preparation of state tax maps.

Mann is survived by his wife of 60 years, Helen G. Mann; a son, Robert C. Mann; four grandchildren; and three great-grandchildren.

'52

Charles A. Taff, GRAD, Ph.D., professor emeritus in the College of Business and Management, died at home on May 22, 1997. He was 81.

After joining the University of Maryland faculty in 1949 as an assistant professor of transportation, Taff served as chair of the then Department of Business Administration from 1962 until 1973 and was involved in the department becoming a college in 1973.

Taff wrote four books—two of which were published in seven editions—and several articles in such journals as the *American Economic Review* and the *Transportation Journal*. He was also an editor for the *Transportation Journal* for 15 years.

Active on several committees in the university, Taff was the chair of the University Athletic Council for eight years and president of the Atlantic Coast Conference.

A memorial service was held June 9 in the university's Memorial Chapel, followed by a reception at the Rossborough Inn. In lieu of flowers, the family has requested that contributions be made to the Charles A. Taff Endowment Fund, which was created upon his retirement. Checks should be made payable to the University of Maryland Foundation, indicating the specific fund, and sent to Robert Miller in the College of Business and Man-

agement at 2413 Van Munching Hall, College Park, MD 20742.

'70

Steven M. Shaffer, EDUC, died Jan. 2, 1997, of a congenital heart ailment.

He had been a cartographer with the National Oceanographic and Atmospheric Administration in Silver Spring, Md., from 1972 until his death. He was also a member of Toastmasters for 10 years.

He is survived by his mother and father, sister, brother, and an aunt.

'79

James J. Consoli, ARHU, died of colon cancer at his home on Aug. 18, 1997. He was 40.

He was the assistant director of the Graduate Art Therapy Program at Eastern Virginia Medical School in Norfolk, Va. A practicing artist and marriage and family therapist, Consoli was recognized nationally for his dynamic and natural teaching skills. He was the current president of the Virginia Art Therapy Association.

Consoli is survived by his wife, Trisha; his three children, Lauren,

Allison and Mason; his parents, Luigi and Adele Consoli; his four brothers, Anthony, Michael, Joseph and John; and his three sisters, Madelyn Long, Anna Hurley and Maria Consoli.

In lieu of flowers, the family is accepting donations towards the creation of a memorial garden at their home in Norfolk.

'88

Kenneth E. Mann, EDUC, Ed.D., died May 10, 1996, after a long battle with cancer. He was 50.

Mann worked for the Washington County, Md., school system for 29 years as a physical education teacher, vice principal, teaching principal and principal. He officially retired as principal of Bester Elementary School a month before his death.

Known to his students at Bester Elementary as "Papa Bear," Mann was honored as National Distinguished Principal for Maryland in 1995.

Mann is survived by his wife, Diane Mann; two daughters, Kelly and Stacy Mann; his mother, Helen G. Mann; and one brother, Robert C. Mann.

Mister Christmas

Gordon Becker appreciates Christmas. From the time he was a kid in Baltimore, he was a believer. At 14, he started playing Santa himself, and when he was a freshman at Maryland in 1951, he parlayed his experience into a holiday job with the newly opened College Park Shopping Center. "The president of the Merchants' Association asked why I wanted \$5 an hour, when he could get anyone for \$1. I told him, 'Because I *become* Santa Claus.'"

Becker was so convincing, and in such demand, he began a school for Santas, recruiting his fraternity brothers at Sigma Alpha Mu. "I taught them to see Christmas through the eyes of a child. I taught them how to dress, how to walk, how to talk—and never to promise anything." By his senior year, he was providing 40 to 50 Santas to stores in Baltimore and Washington, D.C. "I thought this was going to be my mission in life," he claims.

When he graduated in 1956, shopping centers and malls were just beginning to take off. Becker took a gamble when he shed his Santa Claus suit to focus on holiday decorating.

It was a gamble that paid handsomely for The Becker Group, which today is the largest company of its kind, serving more than a thousand malls world-wide as a one-source supplier of the Christmas decorations that yearly transform our shopping experiences into holiday wonderlands. "When we roll into the month of November, it's like a war room here," Becker says. "One night you may have 40 malls in different locations simultaneously starting up, and another 35 the following night. It's a logistical challenge."

"Our international business took off about five years ago," he says. Starting in Brazil, where they now call him "Papa Noel," Becker has decorated malls in Indonesia, Hong Kong, Belgium and London. A good thing, he notes, "because America is malled out."

Becker, an engaging raconteur whose French cuffs sport Santa Claus links in mid-July, has a second passion: the theater. Not surprising for this impresario of promotion and staging. One of the founders of Baltimore's Center Stage in the '60s, he has opened a new professional theater, the Everyman, whose distinction is that it uses professional actors only from the Baltimore–Washington, D.C., area.

And Becker combines his passions in a typically benevolent way. "Two days a year we open up Christmas House [a lavishly decorated townhouse that is part of the Becker Group "campus" in Baltimore] and host groups of children from the William S. Baer School for the Severely Handicapped and Kennedy Krieger. We have gifts and treats, and I get to play Santa. I love it. It takes me back to my roots." —*Judith Bair*

Becker relishes the challenge of preparing malls worldwide for the winter holiday season.



Carole Goodman, EDUC, '78 M.A., was named the principal of a high school scheduled to open in September 1998 in Potomac, Md. She is currently principal of Herbert Hoover Middle School, also in Potomac.

Charles H. Nobs, BMGT, '74 M.B.A., joined PaineWebber Inc. in New York City as senior vice president and director of corporate services. He was previously president of CHN Resources, a management consulting firm.

Douglas A. Strouse, BMGT, was appointed to the Baltimore County Planning Board as a member-at-large. Strouse is president of ALR Reporting Inc. in Towson, Md., and its subsidiary, Doyle Reporting Inc., in New York City.

'74

Lambert G. Boyce Jr., BMGT, received the H. Mebane Turner Service Award for his service to the University of Baltimore's Robert G. Merrick School of Business. Boyce is the immediate past president of the school's Merrick Advisory Board.

Mary Jean Brady, ARHU, was named Washington Gas' area head of environment and quality assurance/quality control. She was previously environment manager in the environment and safety department.

Joanne F. Casey, BMGT, '79 M.B.A., was named president of the Intermodal Association of North America, a research and lobbying organization. Casey was CEO of the Transportation Intermediaries Association when she was chosen for the new position.



Fred Leise, CMPS, was elected to the national board of directors of the American Society of Indexers (ASI). He was also one of three indexers nominated for the 1997 ASI/H.W. Wilson Award for Excellence in Book Indexing for his index to *Art and Affection: A Life of Virginia Woolf* by Panthea Reid.

'75

Elizabeth Aubrey, ARHU, '82 Ph.D., published a book titled *The Music of the Troubadours*, a study of the music of the troubadours of Occitania in the 12th and 13th centuries.



A beanbag moment, 1975

Grace L. Finkle, BSOS, was installed as president of North Carolina State University's chapter of Phi Kappa Phi National Honor Society. She is a clinical psychologist at the university's counseling center.

Carter Heim, BMGT, was elected treasurer of the Maryland Association of Certified Public Accountants for 1996-1997. He is president of Heim & Associates PA in Annapolis, Md.

Mark F. Sohn, EDUC, Ph.D., recently published *Mountain Country Cooking, A Gathering of the Best Recipes From the Smokies to the Blue Ridge*. He is a professor of educational psychology at Pikeville College in Pikeville, Ky., and the host of a television program, "Classic Home Cooking."

'76

Jonathan A. Hodgson, ARHU, M.A., joined the Annapolis, Md.-based law firm of Hyatt, Peters, & Weber, P.A. He is general counsel to the Greater Annapolis Chamber of Commerce, and served as city attorney in Annapolis from 1985 until 1993.

'77

John Hemphill, ENGR, M.S., joined the U.S. Senate's Committee on Environment and Public Works as the American Society of Chemical Engineer's first congressional fellow.

'78

Peter A. Marchetto, UGS, was honored with the establishment of the Peter A. Marchetto Laboratory in Prostate Cancer Research at the Albert Einstein College of Medicine of Yeshiva University in New York City.

'79

Brent Z. Baron, BMGT, was appointed divisional president of Allstate Equipment Leasing, a division of Allstate Leasing Inc., in Baltimore. He will continue his responsibilities as chief financial officer for Allstate Leasing and its parent company, Magna Financial Corporation.

Jannette Dates, EDUC, Ph.D., was named dean of the School of Communications at Howard University. She had been serving as acting dean since 1993.

Thomas J. Healy, BMGT, M.B.A., was appointed managing partner of the consumer and industrial products market unit of Andersen Consulting, Canada.

'80

Nicholas Garnett, BSOS, is executive director of the American Hellenic Educational Progressive Association, the largest Greek heritage organization in the United States.

Karen Tomilson, UGS, '84 M.S., was appointed director of employment for Greater Southeast Healthcare System in Washington, D.C.

'81

Jeffrey D. Rouch, BSOS, M.A., was promoted to director of federal relations of Nationwide Insurance. The newly created position requires representing the company in affairs with the federal government, insurance trade associations and national business groups. Rouch was Nationwide's legislative affairs representative for Maryland, Delaware and Washington, D.C.

Question

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The Calm After the Storm

For some, a campus ravaged by hurricanes and floods would be a deterrent. For Portia Holmes Shields, it was the catalyst that led her to become the seventh—and first female—president of Albany State University in Albany, Ga.

"I had the opportunity to rebuild a campus," says Shields, who earned a doctorate in early childhood and elementary education from Maryland in 1974.

Notable speakers at her inauguration on April 19 included Shields' sister, Washington, D.C., politician Eleanor Holmes Norton, and Shields' first-born grandson, 10-year-old Aaron Joseph Shields, who still prefers the

familiar "Mama" to the newly formal "Madam President." Her installation caps off a long and successful career in academia for Shields, who most recently served as dean of the Howard University School of Education in her native Washington, D.C.

She has a myriad of goals for her new school. In addition to repairing the damage wrought by a 1994 hurricane and continuing the university's philosophy of "education on a personal level," she wants to ensure plenty of employment and graduate school opportunities for her students upon graduation. "By sophomore year," she says, "all students should be connected to some kind of job, so that in four years they will have had a full three years of work experience. We're a small school; this is how we stay competitive with the bigger universities."

Shields credits her skills and vision to one such big university. During her time at Maryland she found a powerful influence and mentor in Bob Wilson, then director of the Reading Center in the College of Education. It was he who convinced her to pursue a doctorate.

"He gave us experience and put us in roles of teaching and leadership," Shields says. "He was our guiding light."

Among Shields' fellow doctoral candidates was Linda Gambrell, now professor and associate dean of the College of Education. "It was clear that she was a woman of extraordinary talent," Gambrell says of her former classmate and current friend. "I've kept in touch with her during her tenure at Howard and she was an outstanding leader there. I have no doubt that she will be wonderful at Albany State." —*Brenna McBride*



Portia Holmes Shields

Jeffrey Hansen, BMGT, was named general sales manager of the Lucent Technologies' large-business communications-system division in northern New England.

'82

Robert A. Hickey, BMGT, was promoted to director of sales and marketing analysis for Krispy Kreme Doughnuts. He has been with Krispy Kreme since 1994.

'84

Adrian T. Garrity, AGRI, received a doctor of veterinary medicine degree from the Virginia-Maryland Regional College of Veterinary Medicine. He has accepted an appointment to the master's of avian medicine program at the University of Georgia.

Benadette Van Pelt, ARHU, was promoted to vice president of Independent Newspapers of Delmarva, which publishes three daily newspapers as well as many weekly, twice-weekly and monthly publications in Maryland, Virginia and Delaware.

'85

Robert M. Hunkeler, BMGT, M.B.A., has been appointed vice president of investments for International Paper. He will be responsible for the company's investment policies as well as employee benefit trust funds and the International Paper Foundation.

'86

Joel R. Spivack, BSOS, was appointed to the Commercial Debtor-Creditor Relations Committee of the Camden County, N.J., Bar Association. Spivack practices bankruptcy, general business and real estate law in New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

'87

Walter A. Ewing, BSOS, is a policy advocate at Rick Swartz & Associates in Washington, D.C., where he supports strategic planning initiatives in immigration and welfare policy.

'88

Robert H. Billig, BMGT, was appointed a principal at Keller Bruner & Company, a CPA firm with offices in Frederick, Md., Bethesda, Md., and Alexandria, Va. Billig will head the company's non-profit services practice.

Catharine G. Staley, BMGT, M.B.A., was named business development manager for Sumter, Kershaw and Lee counties in South Carolina by Carolina Power & Light Company. Staley was previously a project manager in the transmission department of the company.

No. 1 fan, 1988





Old-world charm, 1986

'89

Darlene B. Pierro, EDUC, M.Ed., became head of the McLean School of Maryland in Potomac, Md. It is the only school in the Washington, D.C., area that offers a dual-learning program for both traditional learners and children with learning difficulties.

David J. Trebilcock, BMGT, was promoted to field sales manager for Virginia, Maryland, Massachusetts, Connecticut and Washington, D.C., by Paterno Imports, a wine marketer based in Chicago.



Eric W. Young, BSOS, received a master's degree in organizational management from George Washington University. He is a manager with Andersen Consulting in Washington, D.C., and a volunteer for the mentoring program in Maryland's College of Business and Management.



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Globe Trotter

It took four months for Jeffrey Adler '91 (above), BSOS, to decide he didn't want to be an international used tire salesman. A shared love of traveling had driven Adler and childhood friend Andrew Maslan to go into the exporting business together, but now it was time to decide what to do next.

"We wanted to get away from selling a product and get into the business of selling a service," says Adler. It was then that his father, a senior executive in a large retail chain in Indonesia, asked Adler and his partner to find out what merchandise was popular in the United States. They realized they could do the same thing for other overseas retailers and the idea behind GlobeTraders Inc. was born.

Today, the Rockville, Md., company has five clients—in Israel, Thailand, Singapore, Panama and Hawaii—and seven employees, including Bonny Um '95, BMGT.

"Our company acts as the American office for overseas retailers and our objective is to channel the best of American retail thinking overseas," says Adler. It is the only company of its kind he knows of, which is why he says, "We think we might be onto something big."

Adler and Maslan attend trade shows for clients and meet with American companies to initiate contract negotiations on their clients' behalf.

"We travel a lot domestically," says Adler, "and that's for our clients. They'll say, 'We want you in New York tomorrow to meet with [an American company] to establish a joint venture arrangement for us.'"

They also travel extensively overseas and have experienced some definite cultural differences. Once, while negotiating a deal with a client in Israel, Adler was challenged to an arm-wrestling match.

When Maslan approached Adler about going into business together four years ago, he says he agreed "as long as this company, as it grows, gives back to the community."

Giving back was something Adler experienced while a student at Maryland. He helped organize "A Day for Giving," a one-day event in which students were given the opportunity to donate money from their dining cards to feed the homeless in Washington, D.C.

Today, he gives back by hiring student interns, many from his alma mater. Adler also has plans to teach an honors seminar on international business at Maryland. He might think about including a lesson on arm wrestling.

—Cara Stockham

'90

Joseph Balintfy, ARHU, was named a division manager for The Image Generators in Olney, Md. He is responsible for sales, studio production and service to customers for the division of Voicelines Inc., a marketing communications consulting firm.

'92

Michael E. Suls, LFSC, was awarded the Doctor of Osteopathic Medicine degree from the Philadelphia College of Osteopathic Medicine, the largest of its kind in the nation. Suls is now interning at Portsmouth Naval Hospital in Portsmouth, Va.

'93

Todd M. Schoenberger, BSOS, has joined the Washington, D.C., office of Legg Mason Wood Walker Inc. as a financial adviser. He was a financial consultant with Merrill Lynch & Company in Towson, Md.

'94

Selena A. Ramkeesoon, CLIS, M.L.S., was appointed librarian/information resources specialist at Neighborhood Reinvestment Corporation in Washington, D.C. The corporation

was established by Congress to revitalize lower-income neighborhoods.

'95

Paul Mason, BMGT, M.B.A., was elected vice president of Wachovia Bank of North Carolina in Winston-Salem, N.C. He was previously media relations manager for Wachovia Corporation in corporate communications.

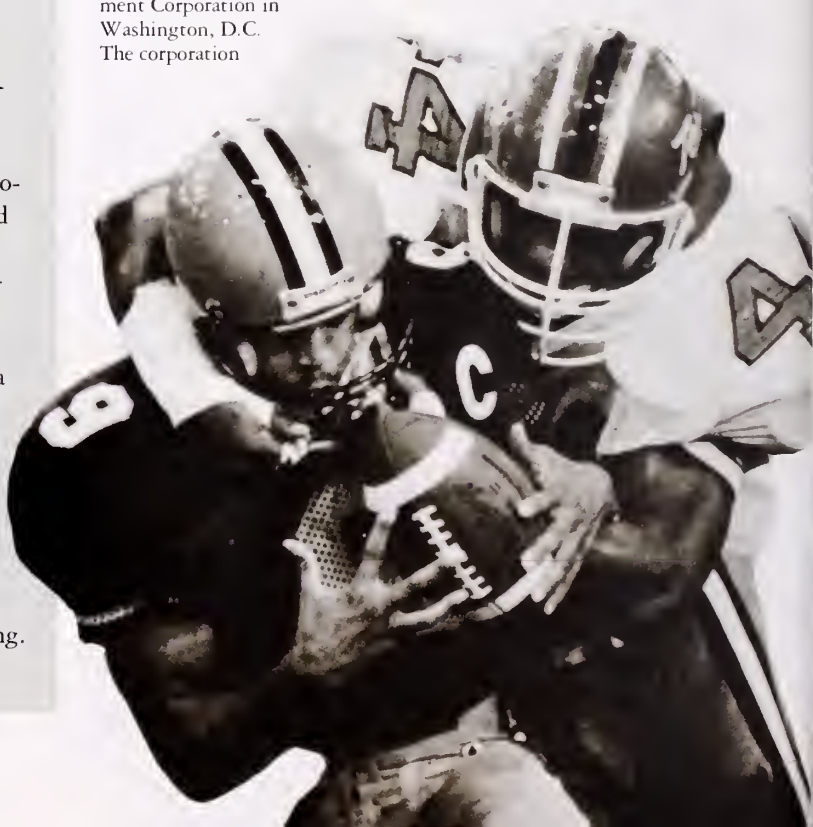
'96

David Kimbro, BMGT, M.B.A., was named president of Health Services Research & Development Inc. in Columbia, Md. The company markets the Kimbro Comfort Lift.

Maria Sundai LaGreca, JOUR, was hired by Baltimore-based Richardson, Myers & Donofio Inc. as a client program administrator. She will handle production, media, public relations and administrative duties for the company's business-to-business accounts.



Gotcha, '88



TOP 10 REASONS

to Join the University of Maryland Alumni Association



10 GREAT EDUCATIONAL TOURS WITH THE TRAVELING TERRAPINS

A whole new meaning to flying turtles



9 NO MORE PARKING TICKETS

Seriously, you can park in selected lots without fear



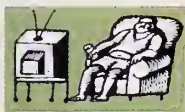
8 MIX AND MINGLE WITH THE BIGWIGS

The prez, star faculty and (winning) coaches show up regularly at alumni events



7 ALL THE READING MATERIAL YOU COULD HOPE FOR

Library privileges are one of our most popular benefits



6 YOU NEED THE EXERCISE

And campus recreation facilities and programs are a bargain for members



5 FREE COFFEE TABLE PUBLICATIONS

Like this magazine (where your latest accomplishment could show up in Class Notes—just drop us a line)



4 YOU MIGHT FIND A BETTER JOB

The career networking activities of the chapters and clubs are a goldmine of information and opportunity



3 YOU'LL IMPROVE YOUR SOCIAL LIFE

Wine tastings, bull roasts, tail-gates and other exotic occasions await you



2 YOU'LL SAVE BIG BUCKS

From discounts on campus for events and merchandise to special rates on GEICO automobile insurance, your investment will pay you back many times over



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CALENDAR



Creative and Performing Arts

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The Art Gallery presents **Russian Constructivist Roots: Present Concerns**. Among the works by 13 artists, originally from

Moscow or St. Petersburg, is (left) Valeriy Orlov's "Parcel of Contemporary Art." Free. For more information call 301-405-2763.

Saturday, November 8

The Concert Society at Maryland presents

Budapest Strings, featuring Hungary's leading string orchestra performing works by Mozart, Schubert, Mendelssohn, Grieg and Tchaikovsky. At 8:00 p.m. in the Adult Education and Conference Center. A pre-concert seminar is scheduled for 6:30 p.m. Admission charged separately for each event. Discounts available to Alumni Association members. For more information call 301-403-4240.

Sat., Nov. 8-Sun., Nov. 9

The Art Gallery presents an **Interdisciplinary Symposium, Performance, Film Series**. Free. For more information call 301-405-2763.

Sunday, November 9

The School of Music presents the University of Maryland Marching Band "Pass in Review." At 4:00 p.m. in Tawes Theatre. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-1150.

Monday, November 10

The School of Music presents the Guarneri String Quartet Open Rehearsal. At 7:00 p.m. at the National Archives II. Free. For more information call 301-405-1150.

Tuesday, November 11

The Department of Dance presents a lecture/performance by Dana Tai Soon Burgess as part of the Asians in

Mariko Tanabe performs as part of the Asians in the Americas Project on November 11.



the Americas, Part II project. At 3:30 p.m. in the Dance Building's Dorothy Madden Theater. Free. For more information call 301-405-3189.

Wednesday, November 12

University Theatre presents *Day of Absence*, an Obie Award-winning play by Douglas Turner Ward. At 8:00 p.m. in Pugliese Theatre. Repeat performances Nov. 13-15 and Nov. 18-22. Matinee performances Nov. 16 and 23 at 2:00 p.m. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-2201.

Friday, November 14

The Maryland-Opera Studio and the

University of Maryland Symphony Orchestra present *Tartuffe*, a comic opera composed by Kirke Mechem and performed in English. At 7:30 p.m. in Ulrich Recital Hall. Repeat performances Nov. 18 and Nov. 21. Matinee performances Nov. 16 and 23 at 3:00 p.m. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-1150.

Saturday, November 15

The Concert Society at Maryland presents *Montsegur—la tragedie cathare*. La Nef, a Canadian ensemble, combines music and musical theater to present the tale of the mystical Catharist martyrs at Montsegur in 13th-century France. At 8:00 p.m. in

the Adult Education and Conference Center. A pre-concert seminar is scheduled for 6:30 p.m. Admission charged separately for each event. Discounts available to Alumni Association members. For more information call 301-403-4240.

Monday, November 17

The Maryland Dance Ensemble presents the Fall Concert. At 8:00 p.m. in the Dance Building's Dorothy Madden Theater. Repeat performances Nov. 18-21. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-3198.

Saturday, November 22

The Department of Dance presents the Creative Dance Lab Benefit Concert. At 8:00 p.m. in the Dance Building's Dorothy Madden Theater. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-7039.

The Concert Society at Maryland presents the Muir String Quartet. Violist Michael Tree and cellist Evelyn Elsing will join the quartet in performing Tchaikovsky's *Souvenir de Florence*. At 8:30 p.m. in the Adult Education and Conference Center. Admission charged. Discounts available to Alumni Association members. For more information call 301-403-4240.

Tuesday, November 25

The School of Music presents the Chamber Jazz Recital. At 7:30 p.m. in Ulrich Recital Hall. Free. For more information call 301-405-5519.

Thursday, December 4

University Theatre presents *The Taming of the Shrew*, performed by the National Players. At 8:00 p.m. in Tawes Theatre. Repeat performances Dec. 5 and 6. Matinee performance at 2:00 p.m. Dec. 7. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-2201.



Men's

Date	Opponent
NOVEMBER	
18, Tuesday	Farleigh Dickinson 7:30 p.m.
22, Saturday	Mount St. Mary's 7:30 p.m.
25, Tuesday	Florida International 7:30 p.m.
DECEMBER	
4, Thursday	Clemson
7, Sunday	Franklin National Bank Classic/MCI Center (first round) vs. Kansas 1:30 p.m.
8, Monday	(Winner/consolation round) vs. George Washington or Pennsylvania
13, Saturday	UMBC 7:30 p.m.
22, Monday	UNC-Asheville 7:30 p.m.
27, Saturday	UNC-Wilmington 12 p.m.
30, Tuesday	Missouri 8 p.m.
JANUARY	
3, Saturday	Duke 8 p.m.
7, Wednesday	Florida State 7 p.m.
10, Saturday	N.C. State 12 p.m.
14, Wednesday	North Carolina 9 p.m.
17, Saturday	Wake Forest 7 p.m.
21, Wednesday	Georgia Tech 9 p.m.
24, Saturday	Clemson 4 p.m.
29, Thursday	Duke 8 p.m.

*Home games in bold

Monday, December 8

The University of Maryland Bands presents the **Jazz Showcase**. At 7:30 p.m. in the Colony Ballroom of Stamp Student Union. Free. For more information call 301-405-1103.

Tuesday, December 9

The University of Maryland Bands presents the **Symphonic Wind Ensemble**. At 8:00 p.m. in Tawes Theatre. Admission charged. For more information call 301-405-1103.



Sunday, January 18

The Concert Society of Maryland presents **The Amadeus Trio**. The ensemble will perform music by Mozart, Smetana and Shostakovich for violin, cello and piano. At 3:00 p.m. in the Adult Education and Conference Center. A pre-concert seminar is scheduled for 1:30 p.m. Admission charged. Discounts available to Alumni Association members. For more information call 301-403-4240.

Women's

Date	Opponent
NOVEMBER	
15, Saturday	Rutgers 2 p.m.
19, Wednesday	Loyola (Md.) 7:30 p.m.
22, Saturday	Georgia Tech 2 p.m.
29, Saturday	ECAC Holiday Tournament/Holy Cross (first round) vs. Harvard 1 p.m.
30, Sunday	(Winner/consolation round) vs. Mt. St. Mary's or Holy Cross 3:30 p.m.
DECEMBER	
4, Thursday	Hampton 7:30 p.m.
7, Sunday	Penn State 7 p.m.
13, Saturday	Dial Classic Tournament /Cole Field House (first round) vs. Hartford 3 p.m.
14, Sunday	(Winner/consolation round) vs. Miss. Valley State or Howard 2/4 p.m.
22, Monday	Duke 7 p.m.
29, Monday	St. Peter's Tournament/St. Peter's College (first round) vs. South Carolina 5:30 p.m.
30, Tuesday	(Winner/consolation round) vs. New Hampshire or St. Peter's
JANUARY	
4, Sunday	Wake Forest 2 p.m.
8, Thursday	Virginia 7:30 p.m.
11, Sunday	Clemson 2 p.m.
15, Thursday	N.C. State 7:30 p.m.
18, Sunday	North Carolina 4 p.m.
23, Friday	Florida State 7 p.m.
26, Monday	Georgia Tech 7 p.m.
30, Friday	Duke 7:30 p.m.



Sunday, January 25

The Concert Society at Maryland presents **Flanders Recorder Quartet** with Marion Verbruggen, featuring Renaissance and Baroque music from the internationally acknowledged "queen of the recorder." At 5:00 p.m. in the Adult Education and Conference Center. A pre-concert seminar is scheduled for 3:30 p.m. Admission charged separately for each event. Discounts available to Alumni Association members. For more information call 301-403-4240.

Sunday, February 1

The Concert Society at Maryland presents **The King's Noyse** with Ellen Hargis in "Stravaganze," a program of 17th-century Italian songs and dances. At 7:30 p.m. in the Adult Education and Conference Center. A pre-concert seminar is scheduled for 6:00 p.m. Admission charged separately for each event. Discounts available to Alumni Association members. For more information call 301-403-4240.

IMPRESSIONS

Four native oak trees provided the raw material for the two-and-a-half stories tall "Baratsag," installed permanently in an 11-acre sculpture park in Nagyátad, Hungary. Another work "Burst", (below) reveals the energy Foon Sham conveys in a sculpture that is scarcely a foot tall.



Building Blocks

Foon Sham may be small in stature but he thinks big. No matter the scale, each of his sculptures consists of components, built piece-by-piece. Sham, an associate professor of art, has also built an outstanding reputation in the Washington, D.C., area, with an array of exhibitions and site-specific installations. In 1995, Sham was chosen for the annual International Woodcarvers Symposium in Nagyátad, Hungary, supported by a Creative and Performing Arts grant from the university. During the three-week "sculptors' camp," he produced "Baratsag," (translated "Friendship"), which incorporates two elements that struck him: the warmth of the Hungarian people and the broken corners characteristic of Budapest's architecture. The oiled and stained oak, says Sham, reflects the melding of two cultures: Chinese and European. —DB



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